

THE  
LAWRENCE R.  
STACK COLLECTION  
OF ANCIENT GREEK COINS

JANUARY 14, 2008 • NEW YORK



*Stack's*

# THE LAWRENCE R. STACK COLLECTION OF ANCIENT GREEK COINS

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January 14, 2008

Le Parker-Meridien Hotel

New York, NY

## SYRACUSAN GOLD TETRALITRON



*Lot 2111*

*(Photo Enlarged)*

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*Stack's*



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# THE LAWRENCE R. STACK COLLECTION

THE TANSA ROOM (3RD FLOOR)

LE PARKER-MERIDIEN HOTEL

118 West 57th Street (between 6th and 7th Avenues)

New York, NY 10019

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 2008

10:00 AM (SHARP)

*Lots 2001-2271*

*Immediately following the Lawrence R. Stack Collection will be the auction of the Kroisos Collection and Other Important Properties (lots 2272-3999) featured in a separate catalogue.*

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## LOT VIEWING

STACK'S NEW YORK OFFICES

123 West 57th Street, New York, NY

*(Positively no lots will be shown at Le Parker-Meridien Hotel)*

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 2008 • 10:30 am - 4:30 pm

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 2008 • 10:30 am - 4:30 pm

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 2008 • 10:30 am - 4:30 pm

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 2008 • 10:30 am - 4:30 pm

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 2008 • 10:30 am - 4:30 pm

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 2008 • 9:00 am - 5:00 pm

SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 2008 • 9:00 am - 5:00 pm

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 2008 • 9:00 am - 3:00 pm

OTHER DAYS BY APPOINTMENT ONLY

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# ANCIENT GREEK NUMISMATICS

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## AN APPRECIATION

Collecting coins has been a passion of mine for over 50 years. Coins have been a way of life, a window into the past and a source of constant inspiration. I was fortunate indeed to have been born into the Stack family, who in the midst of the Great Depression, founded a numismatic dealership and auction house that has been virtually synonymous with the coin collecting hobby for generations.

As a key member of the Stack's firm for almost 35 years, the opportunities to acquire great examples of ancient Greek coinage came my way with greater frequency than many more casual collectors. My late uncle Norman Stack and I worked together on my first collection of Greek coinage, which was sold at auction in September 1980. Although Norman is no longer with us, our shared experience and enthusiasm in the formation of my first collection provided the impetus to restart and refocus this second collection, which I have had the pleasure to curate for the Stack family.

This collection is very dear to me. It has matured as I have matured. While amassing these coins over the past several decades, I have traveled throughout the world. My travels took me through England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, Greece and its surrounding islands, Spain, and Portugal. I have walked for hours in the baking sun along the winding paths of ancient ruins and spent many quiet hours visiting both obscure and renowned museums, featuring not only coins but artistic treasures of the ancients. Along the way, I have had the pleasure of learning from a wide variety of people around the world, including museum curators, my fellow professional numismatists, archaeologists and collectors. Many of these individuals become fast friends while they generously shared their expertise and enthusiasm. And while I have thanked them privately in the past, I wish to do so again, publicly.

The roughly 300 coins that comprise this collection were all purchased with concerted thought and purpose. They were also chosen because of their artistic beauty and their sheer, undeniable eye appeal. And while quality is always important in our hobby, I did not let the concept of technical grade override the subtleties of overall appearance and artistic merit. In every sense of the word, these are truly man-made objects, produced without machines and fashioned with vast differences in methodology and artistic vision.

I have always viewed ancient Greek coins as precious artifacts. They are miniature pieces of art that paint grandiose

pictures of the past. They bear illustrations of ancient mythologies and histories which were familiar to the many who handled the coins during their original circulation. Modern man's ability to appreciate these coins is richly informed by ever widening sources which include ancient literature, historical accounts and archaeological sites and finds. The pursuit and appreciation of this type of knowledge is a personal and life-long goal in which these coins play a small and beautifully concrete part.

I have amassed and sold several other notable collections including United States type coins, United States colonial coins, Roman Aurei, French coins, Renaissance Silver coins and, of course, my ancient British and English Hammered coins. The collection of Greek coins to follow has been, perhaps, the most personally satisfying. Thousands of pleasurable hours have been spent in research, catalogue study, physical examination and travel. And because the most interesting segment of this collection has always been the issues of the archaic period, I believe that's where my future numismatic journeys will take me. Frankly, I can't believe that the sale of this collection is the end of the road in my pursuit of these ancient treasures. Indeed the very concept of collecting coins draws one further and further into a labyrinth of historical periods and their many and varied related fields.

By selling yet another collection, I again feel that I am disseminating a strand of valuable information for those who choose to lose themselves in the maze of ancient numismatics. I hope I am giving back what I have taken from others from whom I have learned and upon whose collections I have built. I have been blessed in my worldwide search for these coins. I have learned so much from those authors, living and dead, who have published the fruits of their historical and archaeological research, research which will hereafter enhance the understanding and appreciation of all numismatic pieces. Maybe that is truly what collections are all about. And maybe, as collectors, our greatest wish is to pass on the torch which will illuminate the next generation's enjoyment. I urge all who have never collected ancient Greek coinage to touch, feel and hold a piece of history in the palm of their own hand. Don't be afraid—they don't bite, despite the fact that so many of us have been bitten by the undeniable passion of ancient Greek numismatics.

Lawrence R. Stack  
January 2008

# ABOUT THE COLLECTION

The Lawrence R. Stack Collection was formed, essentially, over the course of the last three decades. Larry Stack, a Philosophy and History major in college, has continued to have an abiding interest in history. This, combined with his appreciation of fine detail and artistic composition in coins and medals, naturally directed his attention to ancient Greek coins. These miniature masterpieces of Greek art captured his imagination as they have so many others.

The Greek colonies of the western Mediterranean, the cities of Sicily and Magna Graecia in Italy, constituted the New Frontier of the Greek world. Freed from the innate conservatism of the mainland, these western colonies had the wealth to attract the best artists and the willingness to encourage them to express their creativity in imaginative ways. It is not surprising, therefore, that nearly half of the Lawrence R. Stack Collection focuses on the coinage of Magna Graecia and Sicily.

In the course of approximately 100 years, the Western Greeks experimented with nearly every form of government: aristocratic oligarchy, a religious/philosophical cult oligarchy (the Pythagoreans), tyranny, democracy, and military dictatorship. This willingness of experiment also extended to coinage, as manifestations of the pride of the ruling groups and personal expressions of innovative artistry. Late in the 6th century B.C. several cities in Magna Graecia, most specifically, Tarentum, Metapontion, Poseidonia, Sybaris, Kaulonia, and Kroton, began archaic issues characterized by a broad and thin flan, an obverse heraldic badge and an incuse reverse. These issues evolved, first with more compact, thicker flans, then with a different incuse reverse design, and finally with a different reverse type in relief. The Stack collection has exceptional examples that illustrate each phase of this evolution.

It was in Sicily, however, that the most remarkable artistic creations can be found. The last half of the 5th century, in particular, saw a remarkable surge in the creative outpourings of master die engravers, not only in Syracuse, but also in neighboring cities such as Akragas, Gela, Kamarina, Katana, and Messana. Artists experimented with new forms, more classical in the representation of ideal human beauty, and injected with a vitality never before seen in numismatic art. Quadrigas come alive, Artemis-Arethusa shows the profile of beautiful contemporary women, eagles scream victoriously over their prey, serene Apollo heads turn slightly away from the viewer. Works of such famous die engravers as the Master of the Leaf, Herakleidas, Eumenos, Phrygillos, and Euainetos are all represented in this outstanding collection. The famous Dekadrachms of Syracuse, perhaps the most iconic of ancient coins, are represented by no fewer than seven examples, in-

cluding the extremely rare Demaretion. In addition, the silver Tetradrachms of Syracuse show the pictorial evolution of the local goddess, Artemis-Arethusa, from a severe archaic statue, to a living, contemporary beauty. The Stack Collection has several exceptional examples illustrating this evolution.

It was not only the silver coinage of Greek Sicily, however, that demonstrated the ability of the die engravers. Toward the end of the 5th century and into the 4th and 3rd centuries, gold fractions were struck, primarily as emergency issues in time of war, that are extraordinary for the careful detail and exceptional execution they illustrate. Perhaps the most famous is the Ephebos Tetralitron (lot 2111) which shows the youth in an unprecedented motif with masterful and life-like delicacy.

While the Stack Collection has an important focus on the masterpieces of Greek coinage in the west, mainland Greece is by no means ignored. From the tribal Dodekadrachms of northern Greece to the league coinage of Central Greece and the Peloponnesos, the Stack Collection has fine examples showing the diversity of the coinage of the area. It also illustrates the historical phases of the Greek mainland from the Persian invasion to the experiment of political leagues in solving the problems of conflicting city-states, ending with the final creation of post-Alexander kingdoms. Of particular interest is the exceptional offering of Athenian Wappenmünzen and early archaic coinage. It is most unusual to find so many Archaic Owls in one place, permitting the viewer to trace the evolution of the type from the earliest period to the massive issues beginning in 449 B.C.

The Stack Collection concludes with a fine selection of Silver from Crete and illustrative pieces from Asia Minor. Of particular numismatic and historical interest are the Greek gold and electrum issues from Kyzikos, Lampsakos, and Mytilene which served to supplement the Persian Daric for national and international trade. Also of extreme importance are a number of gold pieces that appeared at the time of or shortly after the destruction of the Persian empire. Among these are the extremely rare Gold Stater of Pergamon (lot 2233) which was struck sometime after 336 B.C., and the early Ptolemaic Gold Stater (lot 2265) by which Ptolemy, now claiming to be king, tried to inherit the mantle of Alexander the Great. The fitting conclusion of the Lawrence R. Stack Collection of Greek Coins is the rare and impressive Carthaginian Dekadrachm which, struck at the time of the First Punic War against Rome, shows a combination of Greek and non-Greek influences on the eve of the end of the Greek political world and the mastery of Rome.

Jan Eric Blamberg, Ph.D.





# THE LAWRENCE R. STACK COLLECTION OF ANCIENT GREEK COINS

Prices in ( ) are Estimates Only

## ETRURIA



Lot No. 2001

- 2001 POPULONIA. Etruria. Ca.211-206 B.C. Time of the Second Punic War. Gold 50 Asses.** Roaring lion's head r., mark of value below. Rv. Blank. 2.83 grams. SNG ANS 1, Vecchi I.46, Sambon 1, HN Italy 127. Superb Extremely Fine. (6,000-8,000)

Despite the crushing victory of Hannibal at Cannae in 216 B.C. and the revolt against Rome of cities in Apulia, Lucania, Bruttium, Campania, and the Samnite tribes, Etruria stood firm in its alliance with Rome, as did Latium and Umbria. The arrival of P. Scipio in Spain in 210 B.C. reversed Roman fortunes there. By 209 B.C. Scipio had conquered Nova Carthago, the key fortress of Carthaginian domination in southeastern Spain. The wealth of its mines, estimated by Polybius in his own day (ca. 200-118 B.C.) as producing 1,500 Talents a year, poured into the Roman coffers. However, even this was not sufficient to offset the enormous costs of raising new armies and new fleets as the war with Carthage dragged on. Other financial measures were employed, including monetary contributions from leading Senators, the doubling of property taxes, and the reduction of the value of the bronze and silver coinage. These measures, as well as booty from the sack of Syracuse in 211 B.C., were intended to maintain the credit of the State. In this context, perhaps to demonstrate the stability of Roman finances in the face of adversity, Rome produced a series of gold coins denominated 60, 40 and 20 Asses, based on the sextantal standard. That there was not sufficient gold readily available for this purpose is suggested by Livy (xxvii, 10, 11) who records the use of the aurum vicesimarium from the aerarium sanctius (the special State reserve) in 209 B.C. At the same time, Etruria produced a series of gold coins, also based on the Roman sextantal standard and denominated 50 and 25 Asses. The close ties between Etruria and Rome, the use of the same weight standard and the appearance of the issues at approximately the same time, make it hard to believe that the issues were not somehow interrelated. It seems entirely probable that they were intended to bolster the credit rating of Rome and an important ally in the ever more costly campaigns against Hannibal.



Lot No. 2002

- 2002 POPULONIA. Etruria. Ca.211-206 B.C. Time of the Second Punic War. Gold 25 Asses.** Roaring lion's head r., mark of value X-XV (25) below and behind. Rv. Blank. 1.41 grams. SNG ANS 2, Vecchi I.47, SNG Cop.36, HN Italy 128. Superb Extremely Fine. (5,000-6,000)

*Ex Triton VIII (January 2005), lot 15.*



Lot No. 2003

- 2003 POPULONIA. Etruria. Ca.211-206 B.C. Time of the Second Punic War. Gold 25 Asses.** Female head r. wearing necklace, mark of value XXV (25) behind, all in a linear circle. Rv. Blank. 1.30 grams. SNG ANS 4, Vecchi Razsna I, 69.53. **Very rare.** Extremely Fine. (5,000-6,000)

*Ex Hess-Divo 307 (June 2007, lot 1004).*

## MAGNA GRAECIA

CAMPANIA

Lot No. 2004

- 2004 HYRIA. Campania. Ca.405-385 B.C.** Didrachm. Head of Athena l. wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with olive wreath and owl. Rv. Man-headed bull standing l. on double exergula line, YPINAI above. 7.30 grams. HN *Italy* 539, Rutter 91, SNG ANS 263. Attractive medium gray tone with slight golden iridescence. Choice Very Fine. (1,750-2,250)

Hyria, as well as its neighbor Nola, were dependencies of Neapolis and shared coin types, such as the man-headed bull, with that city.



Lot No. 2005

- 2005 NEAPOLIS. Campania. 320-300 B.C.** Didrachm. Filleted female head r., pileus behind and monogram to lower r. Rv. Man-faced bull walking r., head facing, crowned by Nike flying r. carrying wreath, monogram below; [N]EΠΠOΛITΩN in ex. 7.41 grams. SNG ANS 322, Sambon 449a. Dark tone. Choice Very Fine. (1,500-2,000)

The obverse of this issue probably represents the Siren Parthenope who was the local goddess of Neapolis. The man-headed bull reverse, with and without Victory, was a type shared by a number of Campanian cities and may have generally been understood as representing Acheloös, the father of Sirens. In addition he was also the eponymous deity for the greatest and, according to tradition, the most ancient among the rivers of Greece. This river rises in Mt. Pindus and, dividing Aitolia from Akarnania, falls into the Ionian Sea. The name of Archeloös appears in cults throughout the Greek world and in mythology as the archetypal river-god and may have been used in this context in Campania.



Lot No. 2006

- 2006 TEANUM SIDICINUM. Campania. 265-240 B.C.** Didrachm. Head of young Herakles r. wearing lion's skin, pedum behind. Rv. Nike in triga cantering l., Oscan legend in ex. 6.99 grams. Sambon 978, HN *Italy* 451, Weber 411. **Very rare.** Broad flan. Lovely medium gray, slightly iridescent toning. Extremely Fine. (3,500-4,500)

Teanum Sidicinum, the ancient capital of the Oscan Sidicini tribe, was situated on the Via Latina, the main road between Rome and Neapolis. In approximately 334 B.C. the town submitted to Rome and its troops were grouped with those of Campania in the Roman army. The town retained the right to issue its own coinage and remained faithful to Rome in both the Hannibalic and Social wars.



*Lot No. 2007*



CALABRIA*Lot No. 2007*

- 2007 TARENTUM. Calabria. Ca.510-500 B.C.** Archaic Stater. Phalanthos or Taras on dolphin r., scallop shell below, TARAS (retrograde) to l., guilloche border. Rv. Same incuse, border of radiating lines. 8.01 grams. Vlasto 69, cf. SNG Dewing 122. **Very rare. Very Fine.** (15,000-20,000)

The city of Tarentum was founded in the late 8th century B.C. by Spartan colonists on the north coast of the gulf of the same name, on a rocky islet at the entrance to the only secure harbor. It was Sparta's only colony and maintained close relations with the mother city. It was not until late in the 6th century that Tarentum felt the need to produce local coinage. It did so by copying the broad, thin fabric with incuse reverses already in use by Metapontum, Sybaris, Poseidonia, Kaulonia and Kroton. Tarentum quickly grew in power and wealth. Blessed with fertile land, it became famous for olives and sheep. It possessed a fine harbor, great fisheries and profitable exports of wool, purple and pottery. The official founder of the city was believed to be the Spartan leader, Phalanthos. Ancient tradition, however, tells how Taras, the son of Poseidon, was miraculously saved from a shipwreck by his father who sent a dolphin on whose back he was carried to shore, at which spot he founded a city. At some point history and mythology merged.

*Lot No. 2008*

- 2008 TARENTUM. Calabria. 480-470 B.C.** Didrachm. Phalanthos or Taras on dolphin r., scallop shell below, TARAS (retrograde) behind, cable border. Rv. Wheel of four spokes. 8.00 grams. SNG ANS 827, Vlasto 73, HN *Italy* 833. Compact flan with only the reverse slightly off-center. Even pale gray. **Very Fine and rare.** (1,500-2,000)

Early in the 5th century B.C. Tarentum followed other cities in Magna Graecia in replacing the broad, thin fabric, incuse reverse issues with more compact coins bearing struck reverse designs. The types chosen were the wheel, hippocamp, and a female head. The wheel may well be agonistic, representing the wheel of a racing chariot. The hippocamp was the attribute of Taras, Poseidon's son and the city's legendary founder. The female head may represent Taras' mother, though this identification is far from certain.



Lot No. 2009

- 2009 TARENTUM. Calabria. 480-470 B.C.** Didrachm. Phalanthos or Taras on dolphin r., scallop shell below, TARAS (retrograde) behind, cable border. Rv. Wheel of four spokes. 8.04 grams. SNG ANS 827, Vlasto 73, HN *Italy* 833. Well centered and sharply struck with traces of an undertype visible. Pleasing dark gray toning. Choice Very Fine. (2,000-2,500)

Careful examination of the coin reveals traces of an undertype, suggesting that this Tarentine Didrachm was struck over a Corinthian Stater dated circa 500 B.C. Around the scallop shell can be seen the outline of the distinctive curved wing and back of a Corinthian Pegasos (for comparison, see SNG Dewing 1713ff). The appearance of this undertype is a vivid reminder of the important trade that existed between Magna Graecia and mainland Greece for which Corinth and her colonies along the Adriatic were essential middlemen. Its strategic harbor encouraged Tarentum to seek to dominate this trade across the Adriatic and Ionian seas.



Lot No. 2010

- 2010 TARENTUM. Calabria. Ca.470 B.C.** Didrachm. Phalanthos or Taras seated l. on dolphin, both arms extended, scallop shell below, traces of legend TAPAS to r., all in linear circle. Rv. Hippocamp to l. in incuse circle. 8.10 grams. Fischer-Bossert 68.103a (**this coin**), Vlasto 134 (same dies). Pleasing medium gray with slight golden iridescence. Choice Very Fine and **rare**. (2,500-3,500)

*Ex Hess-Divo 307 (June 2007, lot 1012).*



Lot No. 2011

- 2011 TARENTUM. Calabria. Ca.470-450 B.C.** Didrachm. Phalanthos or Taras seated l. on dolphin, both arms extended, scallop shell below, TAPAS behind. Rv. Female head (Satyra) l. in linear circle. 8.09 grams. Vlasto 148 (**this coin**), HN *Italy* 838. Pleasing dark gray. Choice Very Fine. (6,000-8,000)

The female depiction is generally regarded as Satyra, a local nymph and mother of Taras.

*Ex Seltman Collection.*



Lot No. 2012

- 2012 TARENTUM. Calabria. Time of Alexander the Molossian, ca. 334-332 B.C. Gold 1/20th Stater.** Radiate head of Helios facing, slightly to l. Rv. Thunderbolt, AA above, EE below. 0.65 grams. Vlasto 1864. SNG ANS 976, cf. SNG Lloyd 260, cf. HN Italy 906. Extremely Fine and **rare**. (2,000-2,500)

During the second half of the 4th century, Tarentum was in a virtually constant state of warfare with the Lucanians and their allies. However, it was unable to hold its own without the aid, first of Archidamos, king of Sparta, then Alexander I, king of Molossia in Epiros and brother-in-law of Philip II of Macedon. Heavy payments of silver as well as gold, struck in small denominations, were required to keep Alexander in the field. With the aid of Rome, he managed to conquer most of south Italy. Tarentum soon came to realize that he was more interested in creating his own western empire than helping Tarentum deal with its formidable enemies. It is perhaps with some relief on the part of the Tarentine Republic that Alexander died in 330 B.C. battling the Brettians.

*Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Triton VII, January 2004, lot 12), M&M Numismatics (December 1997, lot 7).*

### Rare Tarentum 1/2 Stater



Lot No. 2013

- 2013 TARENTUM. Calabria. Time of Akrotatos, ca. 314 B.C. Gold 1/2 Stater.** Head of Satyra (?) l. wearing bead necklace and triple pendant earring, TAPA (retrograde) above and to l., small dolphin downwards beneath chin, ΣΑ behind neck. Rv. Taras astride dolphin l. holding trident and small Nike who crowns him, I-H and line of waves below. 4.24 grams. Vlasto 25f (same dies), SNG ANS 1033 (same dies), SNG Lloyd 183 (same dies), Jameson 150 (same dies), Pozzi 325 (same dies), Weber 549 (same dies), HN Italy 950. Nice Very Fine and **rare**. (5,000-6,000)

In 315 B.C. the free Sicilian cities of Akragas, Gela and Messana invited a roving Spartan prince, Akrotatos, to organize a coalition army against Agathokles of Syracuse. Akrotatos stayed in Tarentum in 314 B.C. and persuaded its citizens to support him with a small fleet against Agathokles. This issue of Tarentine gold dates from this period, struck undoubtedly to help pay for this fleet. The expedition came to nothing, due to the high-handed manner and strict discipline of Akrotatos. When he attempted to stifle the discontent of his army by murdering Sosistratos, the leading refugee from Syracuse, he had to flee to escape stoning by his own troops. Left without a leader, the allies came to terms with Agathokles in which they recognized Syracusan suzerainty.

*Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Triton VII, January 2004, lot 13), George and Robert Stevenson Collection (CNG XXVI, June 1993, lot 10), NEA II (March 1976, lot 12).*





*Lot No. 2014*



Lot No. 2014

- 2014 TARENTUM. Calabria. Time of Pyrrhos of Epiros, ca.280-275 B.C. Gold Stater, ca. 280 B.C.** Laureate head of Zeus r. Rv. Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, wings spread; [T]APANTINΩN to l., Phrygian helmet and ΑΠΟΛ (magistrate) to r. 8.49 grams. Vlasto NC 1930, pl.xii, 9 (same dies), HN *Italy* 983. Well centered. Choice Very Fine.(8,000-10,000)

Pyrrhos was the most famous Molossian king of Epiros. Allying himself by a succession of marriages to Ptolemy II of Egypt, Agathokles of Syracuse, Bardylis of Illyria, and Audoleon of Paenonia, Pyrrhos sought to create an expanded Epirote kingdom independent of Macedon. Thwarted in this aim by Lysimachos, Pyrrhos turned his attention westward. From approximately 285 B.C. onwards the city of Thourioi was being threatened by the Lucanians. Rather than seek the assistance of Tarentum, whose habit of hiring mercenary kings had proven disastrous for southern Italy, the Thurians sought the protection of Rome. In 282 the Roman Consul Fabricius came to their relief. The Tarentines, who considered themselves the protectors of Greek Italy, were offended, particularly when a Roman fleet of 10 ships anchored before the harbor of Tarentum. Reminded of an old treaty that excluded Roman ships from Tarentine waters, they attacked the Romans, sinking four ships and capturing one. The Tarentines then marched on Thourioi and forced the Roman garrison to withdraw. Rome demanded reparations for her losses and for those of Thourioi. Tarentum, with some hesitation, sought the aid of Pyrrhos, who arrived in the spring of 280 B.C. with a well-trained army: 25,000 strong, including 3,000 cavalry and 2,000 archers, as well as 20 war elephants. Pyrrhos defeated the Romans in two pitched battles, at Herakleia in 280 B.C. and at Asculum the next year, but was unable to force Rome to succumb. He then, at the invitation of several Sicilian Greek cities, transferred a large portion of his army to Sicily to face the Carthaginians, at that time allies of Rome. He nearly succeeded in expelling the Carthaginians from Sicily. However, faced with Carthaginian reinforcements and rebellions within key Greek cities in Sicily, Pyrrhos withdrew to Italy. After another battle with the Romans at Beneventum in 275 B.C., where Pyrrhos' attack was repulsed, he quickly embarked his much reduced army, less than one-third of his original force, and left for Greece, never to return.

*Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Triton VII, January 2004, lot 17), Triton II (December 1998, lot 48).*



Lot No. 2015

- 2015 TARENTUM. Calabria. Time of Pyrrhos of Epiros, ca.280-275 B.C. Gold ½ Stater, ca. 280 B.C.** Head of a beardless Herakles r. wearing lion's skin headdress. Rv. Taras driving biga r., holding trident; TAPANTINΩN, EΠΙ[O] above, AP monogram to r. 4.27 grams. Vlasto 34, Fischer-Bossert 628, cf. HN *Italy* 985. Well centered. Nice Very Fine. (2,500-3,000)

## Rare 1/4 State of Tarentum



*Lot No. 2016*

- 2016 TARENTUM. Calabria. Time of Pyrrhos of Epiros, ca.280-275 B.C. Gold ¼ Stater, ca. 280 B.C.** Laureate head of Apollo r. Rv. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings spread, AP monogram behind. 2.15 grams. Vlasto 46 (same dies), SNG ANS 1042 var. (no AP monogram), HN *Italy* 986. Nice Very Fine. (2,000-2,500)

*Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Triton VII, January 2004, lot 19), CNG 32 (December 1994, lot 82).*



*Lot No. 2017*

- 2017 TARENTUM. Calabria. Campano-Tarantine Issue. Ca.281-228 B.C. Stater.** Head of Satyra l. wearing narrow diadem and triple drop earring. Rv. Naked boy rider r. crowning his horse, which lifts its foreleg, TA behind, dolphin below. 7.44 grams. SNG ANS 1277, Vlasto 1013. Pale gray with faint golden iridescence. About Extremely Fine. (700-900)

This intriguing issues combines the Tarantine nymph and weight standard with the young horseman of Tarentum. Hoard evidence indicates a wide circulation over southern Italy. The precise reason or occasion for this Campano-Calabrian issue has yet to be determined, but hoards suggest that it was contemporary with Evans Period VIII Tarentine Didrachms and ΙΣ Staters of Neapolis.



## LUCANIA

### Splendid Herakleia Stater



*Lot No. 2018*

- 2018 HERAKLEIA. Lucania. Ca.390-340 B.C. Stater.** Head of Athena r. wearing Attic helmet decorated with Skylla hurling rock. Rv. Herakles standing r. strangling lion, club to l., skyphos below, ΑΠΟΛ to l., ΗΡΑΚ[ΛΗΙΩΝ] above and to r. 7.87 grams. SNG ANS 66, cf. HN *Italy* 1378. Pale gray and golden. A splendid coin, finely styled and sharply struck. Virtually **F.D.C.** (6,000-8,000)

Herakleia was a joint foundation of Tarentum and Thourioi in 433 B.C. to control the territory of ancient Siris, which had been destroyed by a coalition of Metapontion, Kroton and Sybaris sometime in the late 6th century B.C. It was an effort by Tarentum and Thourioi, normally rivals, to counter the influence of Metapontion and the growing power of the Lucani tribes. Herakleia was chosen by Archytas, strategos at Tarentum, as the seat of the general assembly of the Italiot Greeks. In 280 B.C. Herakleia was the site of Pyrrhus' costly victory over Rome.

### Exceptional Facing Head Depiction of Athena



*Lot No. 2019*

- 2019 HERAKLEIA. Lucania. Ca.281-278 B.C. Stater.** Head of Athena  $\frac{3}{4}$  facing r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with Skylla, HPA monogram to l. Rv. Herakles standing facing, lion's skin over arm, holding bow and two arrows and resting r. arm on club, Nike above to l. offering crown; ΙΑ and ΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ to l., ΦΙΛΩ to r. 7.93 grams. HN *Italy* 1386, SNG Lloyd 278, SNG ANS 80. Reverse double struck. Exceptional obverse depiction of Athena. Even medium gray cabinet toning. About Extremely Fine. (5,000-7,000)



Lot No. 2020

- 2020 HERAKLEIA. Lucania. Ca.276-250 B.C. Stater.** Head of Athena l. wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with winged griffin, [H]PAKΛEI[ΩN] above. Rv. Herakles standing facing, head r., holding club and lion's skin, Nike above to r. about to crown him, [Φ]IAO to l. 6.36 grams. HN *Italy* 1429, van Keuren 132, SNG ANS 97 (same dies). Lovely cabinet gray toning. Choice Very Fine. (700-900)

*Ex Bement Collection (Naville VI, January 1924, lot 146).*



Lot No. 2021

- 2021 LAÖS. Lucania. Ca.480-460 B.C. Stater.** Man-headed bull standing l., head turned, ΛΑΣ above. Rv. Man-headed bull standing r., NOM above. 8.11 grams. SNG ANS 134 (same dies), Sternberg 153.5. Medium gray. Diagonal reverse die flaw. About Extremely Fine. **Very rare.** (5,500-6,500)

Laös was a colony of Sybaris. After the destruction of Sybaris by Kroton in 510 B.C. it received a number of her refugees. Sybaris seems to have been refounded shortly thereafter, at first subject of Kroton. Early in the 5th century this second Sybaris became independent but was soon destroyed in a renewed war with Kroton ca.475/470 B.C. A second wave of Sybarite refugees then came to Laös. This may well have been the occasion for this new, double relief coinage.

*Ex Hess-Leu 36 (1968, lot 22), Antikenmuseum Basel and Sammlung Ludwig 124 (this coin).*

### Choice Archaic Stater of Metapontion



Lot No. 2022

- 2022 METAPONTION. Lucania. 540-510 B.C. Archaic Stater.** Eight-grained barley ear, META to r. Rv. Same incuse. 6.84 grams. Noe Class VI.126, SNG ANS 192. Pale gray and golden. Choice Extremely Fine. (3,000-4,000)

An Achaean colony of great antiquity, Metapontion was destroyed and refounded early in the 6th century by colonists from Sybaris under the leadership of Leukippos. The city occupied an exceptionally fertile plain on the Gulf of Tarentum, which explains the use of the barley ear as its civic badge. Metapontion, along with Sybaris and Kroton produced the earliest coinage in Magna Graecia. The coins of these cities share three features: weight standard, broad and thin flans, and incuse reverses. These features were then adopted by neighboring mints at Kaulonia and elsewhere in southern Italy. While the reasoning behind the choice of these shared features is not clear, the common weight and style facilitated circulation between the cities of south Italy. The mixed contents of the earliest hoards from the region support this idea of free circulation of currency. It is interesting that these common features, indigenous to south Italy, also tended to keep the coins in south Italy. They are rarely found elsewhere in Italy, not even in Sicily. After approximately 510 B.C., the date of the destruction of Sybaris by Kroton, the fabric of the coins throughout south Italy became smaller and thicker, though still with incuse reverses. In the years between 480 and 430 B.C., sooner in Tarentum and later in Metapontion, the incuse issues were replaced by a two sided coinage.



Lot No. 2023

- 2023 METAPONTION. Lucania. 540-510 B.C. Archaic Stater. Eight grained barley ear with two small additional terminal grains, META to r. Rv. Same incuse. 7.91 grams. Noe Class III.78. Medium gray. Broad flan. Very Fine. (1,500-2,000)

### Extremely Rare Metapontion Stater



Lot No. 2024

- 2024 METAPONTION. Lucania. Ca.440-430 B.C. Stater. Ear of barley, META to l. Rv. Five grains of barley forming a star, pellet in center. 7.96 grams. Noe Pl.44.310.1, Kraay ACGC 595, cf. HN *Italy* 1490. Even pale gray toning. Choice Very Fine and **extremely rare**. (6,000-8,000)

HN suggests that this issue may represent the transition in Metapontion between incuse and double sided coins.



Lot No. 2025

- 2025 METAPONTION. Lucania. Ca.400-340 B.C. Stater. Female head r. wearing triple pendant earring and necklace, encircled by diadem holding in place a wreath of leaves. Rv. Ear of grain; META to l., PI to r. 7.70 grams. Noe 489a (**this coin**), Jameson 303 (**this coin**). Medium gray. Choice Very Fine. (1,500-2,000)





Lot No. 2026

- 2026 METAPONTION. Lucania. Ca.290-280 B.C. Stater.** Head of Demeter r. with long, flowing hair, ΔI behind. Rv. Ear of barley with 6 grains, symbol two handled crater / ΦI to l., META to r. 8.01 grams. HN *Italy* 1623, Johnston D4.7 (same dies). Lovely pale gray and golden. Choice Extremely Fine. (3,000-4,000)

### Rare Merapontion Gold Tetrobol



Lot No. 2027

- 2027 METAPONTION. Lucania. Time of Pyrrhos of Epiros, ca.280-275 B.C. Gold Tetrobol, ca.280-279 B.C.** Bearded head of Leukippos r. wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with Skylla hurling a stone; ΛΕΥΚΙΠΠΟ[Σ] to r. Rv. Two six-grained barley ears, each with a curly leaf to outside, ΣI below, M-E to r. and l. 2.82 grams. Johnston G.5.1 (same dies), SNG ANS 397f (same dies), SNG Cop. Supp.43 (same dies), SNG Lockett 404, Jameson 1867, Gulbenkian 72, HN *Italy* 1630. Extremely Fine. **Rare.** (5,500-6,500)

It was under the leadership of Leukippos that Metapontion was refounded early in the 6th century from Sybaris. This issue was struck on the same Attic standard as the contemporary gold issues of Tarentum. As with the Tarentine gold, this was undoubtedly struck to help pay for the services of Pyrrhos against Rome and her Italian allies.

*Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Triton VII, January 2004, lot 29), CNG 32 (June 1996, lot 68).*





Lot No. 2028

- 2028 METAPONTION. Lucania. Time of Pyrrhos of Epiros, ca.280-275 B.C. Gold Tetrobol, ca.280-279 B.C.** Bearded head of Leukippos r. wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with Skylla hurling a stone; ΛΕΥΚΙΠΠΟ[Σ] to r. Rv. Two six-grained barley ears, each with a curly leaf to outside, ΣΙ below, M-E to l. and r. 2.86 grams. Johnston G5.3 (same dies), HN *Italy* 1630, SNG ANS 397f (same dies). Very Fine. (4,000-5,000)

### An Exceptional Poseidonia Archaic Stater



Lot No. 2029

- 2029 POSEIDONIA. Lucania. Ca.530-500 B.C. Archaic Stater.** Poseidon striding r., wielding trident, ΠΟΜ behind, dolphin to r. Rv. Same incuse. 7.40 grams. SNG ANS 616/617. Well centered on a broad flan, minor edge split. Exceptional reverse detail. Very Fine. (9,500-10,500)

Poseidonia was colonized from Sybaris in the 7th century B.C. While it adopted the fabric and incuse relief of the coinage of the Achaean colonies of Metapontion, Sybaris and Kroton, it followed the Campanian weight and denomination standard of its neighboring Phokaian colony of Velia. This presumably would have provided an impediment for trade between Poseidonia and Sybaris, its mother city, and suggests that Poseidonia was in a different commercial orbit. The destruction of Sybaris in 510 B.C. and rise of Kroton appears to have disrupted the economic structure of the area. Various cities, including Poseidonia, ceased production of large denomination incuse coins. When Poseidonia resumed coining Staters, they were double sided and of the Achaean weight standard, placing them in the commercial network of the principal cities of south Italy.



Lot No. 2030

- 2030 POSEIDONIA. Lucania. Ca.530-500 B.C. Archaic Stater.** Poseidon striding r., chlamys over shoulders, brandishing trident, ΠΟΜ behind. Rv. Same incuse. 6.53 grams. Cf. HN *Italy* 1107, SNG ANS 611. Even medium gray. Well struck. Very Fine. (6,000-8,000)

## Rare Early Drachm of Poseidonia



Lot No. 2031

- 2031 POSEIDONIA. Lucania. Ca.530-500 B.C.** Archaic Drachm. Poseidon striding r., brandishing trident, ΠΟΜ behind. Rv. Same incuse. 3.30 grams. SNG ANS 620. Medium gray, slightly iridescent. Superb Extremely Fine. Exceptionally fine detail. (5,000-7,000)



Lot No. 2032

- 2032 SYBARIS. Lucania. Ca.550-510 B.C.** Archaic Stater. Bull standing l., head turned, on dotted exergual line, VM in ex. Rv. Bull incuse. 7.45 grams. SNG ANS 833. Medium gray surfaces, slightly grainy. About Extremely Fine. (3,000-3,500)

Sybaris was another Achaean colony, founded in approximately 720 B.C. Through a policy of territorial expansion, the dispatching of colonies (such as Laös and Poseidonia), and the monopolization of Etruscan trade, Sybaris became a powerful city whose luxurious wealth became legendary. Internal dissention enabled Kroton, a flourishing rival, to obliterate Sybaris in 510 B.C.



Lot No. 2033

- 2033 SYBARIS. Lucania. Ca.453-448 B.C.** Stater. Poseidon walking r., hurling spear, MVBA (retrograde) to l., bird flying r. to r. Rv. Bull standing r. on double exergual line, ΣVB (retrograde) below in circular incuse. 8.07 grams. SNG Fitzwilliam 580, Kraay NC 1958, pl.3.9, HN *Italy* 1743. Medium gray. Choice Very Fine and very rare. (5,000-7,000)

This coin is a rare issue from the second founding of Sybaris. The city had been destroyed in 510 and was refounded in 453 with the aid of the Poseidonians. At this time the bull motif, associated with its original founding, was relegated to the back. Poseidon, in recognition of Poseidonian aid in refounding the city, took its place on the obverse. In 448 B.C. the city was destroyed once again by Kroton. Two years later the city was founded for a third time with Athenian aid, but the name was changed to Thourioi.

## Unpublished Sybaris Stater



Lot No. 2034

- 2034 SYBARIS. Lucania. Ca.453-448 B.C. Stater. Poseidon walking r. with chlamys over arm, brandishing trident. Rv. Bull standing r. being crowned by Nike flying r. above. 8.02 grams. Cf. SNG ANS 861 (Triobol). Unpublished. **Unique.** (10,000-15,000)  
Pale gray toning. Very Fine.

The appearance of Nike crowning the bull on this issue is otherwise only recorded on Triobols (cf. SNG ANS 861 and HN 1749).

## Unique Sybaris Stater



Lot No. 2035

- 2035 SYBARIS. Lucania. Ca.453-448 B.C. Stater. Bull standing l. on single ground line. Rv. Bull standing r. on single ground line, MVBA (retrograde) above. 8.19 grams. Cf. HN *Italy* 1747. Unpublished. **Unique.** Pale gray toning. (15,000-20,000)  
Choice Very Fine.

The specimen cited in HN (1747) has the obverse type of a bull walking r. The obverse depiction of the bull standing l. would appear to be unpublished and unique.





Lot No. 2036

- 2036 THOURIOI. Lucania. Ca.443-400 B.C. Stater.** Head of Athena r. wearing Attic helmet decorated with wreath, Φ before. Rv. Bull walking l., ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ above, bird with open wings standing l. below, fish in ex. 7.86 grams. SNG ANS 953. Dark gray. Full flan. Choice Very Fine. (900-1,200)

After its destruction in 448 B.C. at the hands of Kroton, Sybaris was founded for a third time with the aid of Athens. The name of the city was changed to Thourioi and the head of Athena replaced Poseidon on the obverse. The Φ may well refer to the master engraver Phrygillos. This letter also appears on some of the most finely styled contemporary coins from other Magna Graecian cities such as Herakleia, Velia, Terina, Tarentum, and Metapontion.



Lot No. 2037

- 2037 THOURIOI. Lucania. Ca.350-300 B.C. Distater.** Head of Athena r. wearing helmet adorned with Skylla, engraver's initials EYΘ on helmet flap. Rv. Bull butting r., ΘΥΡΙΩΝ/ΣΩΓ above, bird below, tunny in ex. 15.92 grams. SNG ANS 974, Noe H28. Particularly well centered obverse. Pleasing medium gray. Choice Very Fine. (2,000-2,500)

In the 4th century B.C. the Thurians were on good terms with Kroton but were in continual conflict with the Lucanians (at whose hands they suffered a defeat in 390 B.C.) and the Brettians (to whom they succumbed in 356 B.C.). As a result, they were the natural, though sometimes reluctant, allies of Tarentum and its mercenary adventurers. Thourioi was one of the main allies of Alexander the Molossian when he was campaigning in south Italy from 334-330 B.C. Much of the Thurian silver coinage of this period was probably struck to help finance the incessant warfare in south Italy which pit Tarentum and its allies against the Lucanians, Brettians and their allies.

*Ex Weber Collection 882; Naville IV (1922), lot 107.*





*Lot No. 2038*

## BRUTTIUM



*Lot No. 2038*

- 2038 THE BRETTII. Bruttium. Time of the Second Punic War, ca.221-201 B.C. Gold Drachm, ca. 213-205 B.C.** Bearded head of Poseidon l. wearing taenia, trident behind, dolphin below. Rv. Hippocamp r. on which Amphitrite is seated l., holding Eros who stands drawing a bow in extended r. hand; star to r., tiny Γ (engraver's signature) at feet of Eros; BPETTIΩN below. 4.25 grams. SNG Lloyd 539 (same dies), HN *Italy* 1951. **Extremely rare.** Extremely Fine. (15,000-20,000)

A number of native tribes occupied the mountainous regions of southern Italy. Foremost among them were the Lucani. In the last quarter of the 5th century they began to subjugate the Greek settlers and by 390 B.C. had conquered most of Lucania, imposing their Oscan language on the peninsula. In 356 B.C. the now oscanized original inhabitants of the peninsula asserted their independence and became known as Brettii. They continued the conquest of several Greek colonies along the coast and in the process became increasingly hellenized. Rome subjugated them for supporting Pyrrhos and seized some of their territory. During the Second Punic War they deserted Rome after her disastrous defeat at Cannae in 216 B.C. and supported Hannibal, ultimately providing him with his last base in Italy. A victorious Rome responded by confiscating additional territory, ringing them with colonies, and virtually enslaving them. The above coin, struck to finance the war against Rome, is an outstanding illustration of the extent to which the Brettians had been hellenized by the end of the 3rd century B.C. Finely engraved and beautifully composed, the reverse was inspired by the Pyrrhic silver prototype showing the sea-nymph Thetis on a hippocamp as she contemplates the shield of her son Achilles. This coin pairs Poseidon with his consort Amphitrite, substituting Eros for the shield. Artistically, this coin rivals the exceptional Italian and Sicilian gold issues produced in the 4th and 3rd centuries.

*Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Triton VII, January 2004, lot 33), George and Robert Stevenson Collection (CNG 26, June 1993, lot 19), Jean Vinchon (Monte Carlo, April 1985, lot 55).*

### Exceptional Archaic Kaulonia Stater



*Lot No. 2039*

- 2039 KAULONIA. Bruttium. Ca.525-500 B.C. Archaic Stater.** Apollo standing r., branch in r. hand, small figure carrying branches on extended l. arm, stag to l. standing r. with head turned; KAVA to l. Rv. Same incuse, no legend. 8.07 grams. Noe 2e (**this coin**), SNG ANS 141 (same dies), SNG Lloyd 572 (same dies), HN *Italy* 2035 (same dies). Even medium gray tone. Diagnostic obverse die break. Well centered, nicely styled and well struck. Good Extremely Fine. (7,500-10,000)

Kaulonia was another Achaean colony of great antiquity which was closely allied with both Kroton and Sybaris. Late in the 6th century it adopted the broad incuse type familiar at other Achaean mints. Also typically, the flans became progressively thicker, though the dumpy incuse style was short-lived and was quickly replaced by the double relief issue illustrated below.

*Ex NAC 25 (June 2003, lot 38), Locker-Lampson Collection 43.*



Lot No. 2040

- 2040 KAULONIA. Bruttium. Ca.475-425 B.C. Stater, ca.450 B.C.** Apollo striding r. holding branch and small running figure; stag r. to r., head turned, KAVΛ (retrograde) to l. Rv. Stag standing r., KAV (retrograde) to l., branch to r. 8.13 grams. Noe *Caulonia* (ANSNS 9, 1958), Group F.83; cf.SNG ANS 176. Pale gray. Close to Extremely Fine. (3,000-4,000)



Lot No. 2041

- 2041 KAULONIA. Bruttium. Ca.400-389/8 B.C. Stater.** Apollo striding r. holding branch, fillets hanging from extended l. arm, monogram (bird-trap?) behind. Rv. Stag standing r., KAYΛΩ[N]IATAΣ around. 7.63 grams. Noe *Caulonia* Group J.178, cp.SNG ANS 213 (but legend not retrograde), HN *Italy* 2062. Medium gray. Choice Very Fine. (1,250-1,500)

This coin represents the last issue struck by Kaulonia. In 389/8 B.C. the city was destroyed by Dionysios I of Syracuse and does not appear to have struck any additional coins after this date, even though it was rebuilt in the 4th century B.C.

*Ex Kiinker 94 (September 2004, lot 198).*



Lot No. 2042

- 2042 KROTON. Bruttium. Ca.530-500 B.C. Archaic Stater.** Tripod, two scrolls hanging from bowl, two serpents below; *Koppa-PO* to l. Rv. Tripod incuse. 7.82 grams. Cf. SNG ANS 241. Slightly ragged edge. Dark tone. About Extremely Fine. (1,500-2,000)

An Achaean colony, Kroton was founded in the late 8th century and rapidly rose to prominence in southern Italy. In approximately 531 B.C. Kroton received its most famous immigrant, the philosopher and mathematician Pythagoras. Once there he founded a religious society that quickly assumed control of the government of the city. Under their rule, Kroton rose to supremacy among the Achaean cities of southern Italy. The first reaction in Kroton against Pythagorean rule may have occurred after the destruction of Sybaris in 510 B.C. Dissensions seem to have arisen over the allotment of the conquered territory and an opposition party was formed in Kroton under the leadership of Cylon. Sometime thereafter, Pythagoras retired to Metapontion. It is interesting that the appearance and disappearance of the broad incuse issues of the Achaean cities of south Italy coincide with Pythagorean dominance, but the relationship is at best uncertain.





Lot No. 2043

- 2043 KROTON. Bruttium. Ca.500-480 B.C.** Stater. Tripod with three handles on base consisting of a row of dots between two lines, *Koppa*-PO to r. Rv. Eagle (incuse) flying r., guilloche border. 7.86 grams. SNG ANS 287, SNG Cop.1766. Slightly granular pale gray surfaces with small tinges of blue and gold iridescence. Compact flan. About Extremely Fine. (4,000-5,000)

This issue provides an interesting bridge between the archaic issues where the reverse is an incuse version of the obverse type (ca.540-500 B.C. in various cities) and the double relief issues (ca.480 onwards).

*Ex Hess-Divo 307 (June 2007, lot 1032).*



Lot No. 2044

- 2044 KROTON. Bruttium. Ca.480-430 B.C.** Stater. Tripod with three handles on base consisting of a row of large dots on raised bar, marsh bird to r., *Koppa*-PO to l. Rv. Tripod incuse. 8.08 grams. HN *Italy* 2102, cf. SNG ANS 270. Pale gray surfaces. Exceptionally sharp strike. Extremely Fine. (2,000-3,000)



Lot No. 2045

- 2045 KROTON. Bruttium. Before 430 B.C.** Stater. Tripod on single row of dots, *Koppa*-PO to l. Rv. Tripod on double exergual line. 8.01 grams. Cf. SNG ANS 315, HN *Italy* 2113. **Very rare.** Pale gray toning. Very Fine. (1,500-2,000)

HN *Italy* suggests that this may have been an experimental issue, struck while the incuse fabric was still being used and before the main double relief issues were produced. This is based on the appearance of one example in a hoard of otherwise incuse fabric coins buried in the second quarter of the 5th century and the absence of such a coin in any other hoard buried down to ca.440/430 B.C.



## Very Rare Alliance Stater



Lot No. 2046

- 2046 KROTON in alliance with TEMESA. Bruttium. 430-420 B.C. Stater.** Tripod, *Koppa-PO* (retrograde) to l., *TE* (retrograde) to r. Rv. Corinthian helmet r., *Koppa-PO* (retrograde) below. 8.00 grams. SNG ANS 448, HN *Italy* 2122. Well centered on a thick, compact flan. Pale gray toning. Nice Very Fine. **Rare.** (5,000-6,000)

Temesa was an ancient Greek city on the west coast of Bruttium. Head notes that the types favored by Temesa (tripod, greaves and helmet) probably represent prizes awarded at festival competitions. While the identification of *TE* with Temesa is highly probable, though not certain, Kroton did issue alliance coinage. For example, there are coins that indicate alliances of Kroton with Sybaris and Pandosia.



Lot No. 2047

- 2047 KROTON. Bruttium. Ca.425-350 B.C. Stater.** Eagle standing l. on stag's head, head turned. Rv. Tripod, ivy leaf to l., *Koppa-PO* to r. 7.70 grams. SNG ANS 351, HN *Italy* 2146. Pleasing medium gray toning. Choice Very Fine and rare. (4,000-5,000)



Lot No. 2048

- 2048 KROTON. Bruttium. Ca.425-400 B.C. Triobol.** Tripod with high neck, ivy leaf to l., *Koppa-PO* to r.; all in linear circle. Rv. Octopus. 1.12 grams. HN *Italy* 2153. Medium gray toning. Very Fine and rare. (1,250-1,500)

## Facing Head Depichm of Hera



Lot No. 2049

- 2049 KROTON. Bruttium. Ca.425-350 B.C. Stater.** Head of Hera Lakinia facing, wearing stephane, B to r. Rv. Young Herakles seated l. on lion skin, holding cup in outstretched hand and leaning on club and bow, KPOTΩNIATAΣ around. 7.61grams. SNG ANS 375, BMFA 187 (same dies but an earlier state with the obverse die break barely visible), HN *Italy* 2169. Pale gray with a hint of golden iridescence. Unusually well styled and sharply struck. Good Extremely Fine. (5,000-7,000)

During this period, possibly around 370 B.C., Kroton produced several special issues, all of which replaced the archaic letter "Koppa" in the ethnic with the letter "kappa." One issue, illustrated above, depicted the facing head of Hera, goddess of a magnificent temple on the neighbouring Lacinian promontory, on the obverse, and the seated figure of Herakles, the legendary founder of the city, on the reverse. Another issue showed Apollo on the obverse and Herakles on the reverse as a young child strangling the serpents Hera had sent to destroy him.



Lot No. 2050

- 2050 KROTON. Bruttium. 300-250 B.C. Triobol.** Head of Athena r. wearing crested Corinthian helmet, KPOTΩ above. Rv. Herakles walking l. wearing lion's skin and holding club before him, ΟΙΚΙΣΤΑ[Σ] to r., Δ to l. 1.23 grams. HN *Italy* 2198, SNG ANS 425, SNG Lockett 634 (**this coin**). Dark cabinet gray toning. Very Fine. (700-900)

In the ethnic of this coin the archaic "koppa" has been replaced by the classical "kappa."

*Ex Pozzi 310, Hirsch 13 (May 1905, lot 227), Rhousopoulos Collection.*

## The Finest of Three Known Specimens



Lot No. 2051

- 2051 LOKROI EPIZEPHYRIOI. Bruttium. After 460 B.C. Tetradrachm.** Seated driver in biga of mules r. being crowned by Nike, flying l. above, eagle's head r. below. Rv. Hare running r., overturned amphora below, AO above. 17.29 grams. Cf. Evans *Contributions*, NC (1896) p.107ff. Medium gray. Very Fine and of the highest rarity. (20,000-25,000)

The other two specimens are in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris (1872) and the Smithsonian in Washington (94015).

This extremely rare coin represents the only known issue of Lokroi prior to the 4th century B.C. The issue has been questioned by Caltabiano who claims, incorrectly, that the specimens in Paris and Washington are from recut dies. Historically, the issue makes sense. In approximately 488 B.C. Anaxilas, tyrant of Rhegion, took control of the town of Zankle, settled it with Messenians from the Peloponnese and renamed it Messana. His obvious aim to control the Strait of Messina was naturally contested by Syracuse. With the connivance and possibly active aid of Hieron of Syracuse, the sons of Anaxilas were expelled from Messana and Rhegion by a democratic revolt in 461 B.C. Messana became independent, but within the Syracusan sphere of influence. Citizens of Zankle who had been exiled by Anaxilas returned to their city. That Messana should feel hostility toward Rhegion, its Chalcidian rival across the Strait of Messina and home of the tyrants that had controlled it, is logical. That it should seek the support of other enemies of Rhegion is equally logical. Such an enemy was Lokroi Epizephyrioi, Rhegion's rival for domination in the "toe" of Italy. Later, in the 420's B.C. Thucydides reported close connections between Messana, Lokroi and Syracuse (Thuc. iv.1.1 and v.5). Earlier Lokroi had received support from Syracuse against encroachments from Rhegion. This became even more crucial when, blocked by Syracusan fleets in the Strait of Messina, Rhegion secured an alliance with Tarentum to control trade along the east coast of Italy and reopen an inland route along the Siris River in central Italy, thereby bypassing the Strait. This posed a direct threat to Lokroi. Seltman (*Greek Coins*, p.135) has concluded that the coins support the theory of a brief alliance between Messana and Lokroi which must have been concluded around 461 B.C. A more likely date is sometime around 460 or shortly thereafter. There is one Tetradrachm issue from Messana, dated after 460 B.C., which bears the letters AO in addition to the usual biga of mules/hare type and the ethnic ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΟΣ (cf. Caltabiano 446). This, according to Barclay Head, probably indicates an alliance between Messana and Lokroi, a view that was strongly expressed earlier by Sir Arthur Evans (*Contributions to Sicilian Numismatics*, NC, 1896, p.108). The above coin is a variant of this issue. The biga of mules and hare remain the same, as does the location of the ethnic AO. The Messanian ethnic, however, is replaced by an overturned amphora and the olive leaf by the head of an eagle. In this regard it is interesting that Zeus and the eagle figure prominently on the later issues of Lokrian coins. The replacement of the Messanian ethnic with symbolism later associated with Lokroi clearly indicates a Lokrian origin. The relative coarseness of the coin as well as the absence of other Lokrian issues until the middle of the next century suggests a small, brief emergency issue struck by Lokroi to commemorate the alliance.



Lot No. 2052

- 2052 LOKROI EPIZEPHYRIOI. Bruttium. Ca.350-275 B.C. Stater.** Laureate head of Zeus l., traces of ethnic Α[OKPΩΝ] to l. Rv. Eagle flying l. tearing at hare which it holds in its claws, thunderbolt to l., monogram (possibly AP) to r. 7.84 grams. SNG ANS 525, SNG Dewing 525. Pleasing medium gray. Close to Extremely Fine. (3,000-4,000)

A Dorian city founded ca.700 B.C. in the "toe" of Italy by settlers from Lokris in Greece, Lokroi Epizephyrioi was a flourishing agricultural rather than commercial city. Its adoption of the Stater, corresponding in weight to the Staters of Corinth and Timoleon's Syracuse, in the 4th century B.C. is significant. Lokroi had traditionally been friendly with Syracuse, who supported it against its rival Rhegion. It seems likely that Lokroi was part of the same trading network as Syracuse and Corinth during the reign of Timoleon, supplying agricultural products to Greece via Corinth and her colonies who served as middlemen. In exchange Lokroi, like Syracuse, received payment in Corinthian Staters, which they supplemented by their own Staters of Corinthian style and weight.





*Lot No. 2053*



## A Magnificent Tetradrachm of Rhegion



Lot No. 2053

- 2053 RHEGION. Bruttium. Ca.415/410-387 B.C.** Tetradrachm. Facing lion's head. Rv. Laureate head of Apollo r., olive sprig behind, PHΓINON before. 17.12 grams. Herzfelder 76, HN *Italy* 2496. A magnificent coin in high relief with pleasing, medium gray surfaces. Extremely Fine. (10,000-15,000)

Rhegion, a Greek colony in the "toe" of Italy opposite Messana, was founded by Chalkis in approximately 720 B.C. Under the tyrant Anaxilas (494-476 B.C.) Rhegion extended its authority to include Messana. With the expulsion of the sons of Anaxilas in 461 B.C., Rhegion ceased to be ruled by a tyrant and, in fact, in 433 B.C. was in alliance with Athens. It is curious that Rhegion did not support the Athenian expedition of 415 B.C. against Syracuse, particularly since Dionysios I, tyrant of Syracuse was actively supporting Lokroi Epizephyrioi, Rhegion's principal rival in southern Italy. Perhaps Rhegion hoped Athens would solve its problems with Dionysios while it focused on its rival Lokroi. However, with the destruction of the Athenian expedition in 413 B.C., Dionysios sought hegemony over the Greek and Sicel towns of Sicily and then turned his attention toward Italy. In alliance with Lokroi and the Lucanians he established his authority in southern Italy, destroying Rhegion in 387 B.C.

After the fall of the tyranny in 461 B.C. Rhegion abandoned the mule car/hare types introduced by Anaxilas and returned to the Samian-inspired facing lion's scalp, recalling the early Samian exiles whom Anaxilas had prevailed upon to seize the town of Zankle, later renamed Messana. In approximately 415 B.C. it replaced the seated figure of the mythical founder Iokastos with the laureate head of Apollo. The result was an exceptionally powerful coin, finely detailed and of extraordinary beauty.

## Choice Terina Stater



Lot No. 2054

- 2054 TERINA. Bruttium. Ca.400-356 B.C.** Stater. Female head r. with elaborate hair style and triple-drop earring, [T]EPINAIQN before. Rv. Winged Nike seated l. on cippus, holding bird. 7.64 grams. SNG Dewing 541, Holloway / Jenkins 84 (same dies). Purple gray and golden. Close to Extremely Fine. (7,000-8,000)

Terina was a colony of Kroton and a dependency of that polis until 365 B.C. when it came under the dominion of the Lucanians and, nine years later, under the Bruttians. The female figure is the city-goddess Terina who is always associated on the coins of the city with the winged goddess Nike.

*Ex NAC 6 (March 1993, lot 58).*

## SICILY

AKRAGAS

Lot No. 2055

- 2055 **AKRAGAS. Ca.510-500 B.C.** Didrachm. Eagle standing l., closed wings; AKRAC-ANTOΣ. Rv. Crab. 8.33 grams. SNG Cop.23, Jameson 501, Cf. SNG ANS 907, cf. Jenkins *Gela* pl.37.2. Broad flan. Choice Very Fine. (2,500-3,500)

Akragas was a Doric colony founded by Gela, ca.582 B.C., on fertile Sicanian territory on the southern coast of Sicily. It quickly acquired a position second only to Syracuse, due to the fertility of its land and its favorable situation for trade with Carthage. Between the death of its first tyrant, the semi-mythic Phalaris (ca.570-554 B.C.) and Theron, who became tyrant in 488 B.C. it is not known what form of government prevailed. In any event, the degree of its early prosperity is suggested by its extensive coin issues from 510 B.C. onwards. The characteristic coin devices, the eagle and crab, are emblems of Zeus and the river-god Akragas or Poseidon respectively.



Lot No. 2056

- 2056 **AKRAGAS. Ca.500-490 B.C.** Didrachm. Particularly angry eagle with closed wings, standing l., AKRA to r. Rv. Crab in shallow circular incuse. 8.99 grams. SNG Dewing 551, Jenkins Group II.c, pl.37.8. Pleasing dark gray tone. Exceptionally fine detail, compact design. Extremely Fine. (4,000-5,000)



Lot No. 2057

- 2057 **AKRAGAS. Ca.500-490 B.C.** Didrachm. Eagle with closed wings standing l., AKRA to r. Rv. Crab in shallow incuse circle. 8.40 grams. Cf. SNG ANS 926. Finely detailed and well centered on a shorter, thick flan, characteristic of this issue. Pale gray. Choice Very Fine. (3,000-4,000)



Lot No. 2058

- 2058 AKRAGAS. Ca.485-470 B.C.** Didrachm. Eagle with closed wings standing l., AKRA to l. Rv. Crab, Corinthian helmet below, all in shallow incuse circle. 8.88 grams. SNG ANS 946. Pale gray. Exceptional detail. Extremely Fine and lustrous. (3,000-4,000)

Theron became tyrant of Akragas in 488 B.C. His reign was distinguished by a love of culture, as illustrated by the fact that he was closely attached to the lyric poets Pindar and Simonides. Under his rule Akragas became a center of Greek culture and one of the most beautiful cities of the Greek world, evidence of which can still be seen today in the remains of magnificent temples. In about 483 B.C. Theron captured Himera, which remained subject of Akragas until 472 B.C. The booty from this enterprise greatly augmented the coin output of Akragas. In 480 B.C. Theron, with the aid of his son-in-law Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse, decisively defeated a great Carthaginian invading army at Himera. In 472 Theron died. Later that year his son, Thrasydaos, was expelled after an unsuccessful war with Hieron, Gelon's brother and successor at Syracuse. A democracy was established at Akragas and the city entered upon a period of exceptional prosperity.



Lot No. 2059

- 2059 AKRAGAS. Ca.485-470 B.C.** Didrachm. Eagle with closed wings standing r., AK behind, PA (retrograde) before. Rv. Crab, small male head r. below. 8.79 grams. Cf. Jenkins *Gela* pl.37.16, SNG ANS 958. Pale gray toning. Well struck and perfectly centered. Close to Extremely Fine. (5,000-7,000)



Lot No. 2060

- 2060 AKRAGAS. Ca.485-470 B.C.** Didrachm. Eagle with closed wings standing l., AK to r., RA to l. Rv. Crab, small male head r. below, all in shallow incuse circle. 8.56 grams. SNG ANS 958 var. (eagle r.), SNG Cop.37 var. (eagle r.), Jenkins *Gela* pl.37.16. Pale gray with slight golden iridescence. Choice Very Fine. (2,000-2,500)





Lot No. 2061

- 2061 AKRAGAS. Ca.485-470 B.C. Didrachm.** Eagle with closed wings standing r., AKRA to near r., ivy leaf to far r. Rv. Crab in circular incuse. 8.78 grams. SNG Lockett 698 (**this coin**). Medium gray with slight golden iridescence. Choice Very Fine/Extremely Fine. (1,000-1,500)

*Ex Baldwin (May 2006, lot 16), Sotheby's (April 1993, lot 275).*

### Choice Akragas Tetradrachm



Lot No. 2062

- 2062 AKRAGAS. Ca.470-460 B.C. Tetradrachm.** Eagle with closed wings standing l., AKRAC-ANTOS (retrograde). Rv. Crab in shallow circular incuse. 17.20 grams. SNG ANS 976. Broad flan. Choice Very Fine and lustrous. (7,000-9,000)
- Early in the establishment of a democracy at Akragas there was a change in the principal denomination of the coinage, with the Tetradrachm replacing the Didrachm. The principal types, however, remained unchanged.



Lot No. 2063

- 2063 AKRAGAS. Ca.470-460 B.C. Tetradrachm.** Eagle with closed wings standing l., AKRAC-ANTOS (retrograde). Rv. Crab in shallow circular incuse. 17.15 grams. SNG ANS 973. Pale gray. Close to Extremely Fine. (6,500-7,500)





Lot No. 2064

- 2064 AKRAGAS. Ca.410-406 B.C. Gold Diobol.** Magistrate *Silanos*. Eagle standing l. on rock, snake in talons, two pellets below, AKP[A] behind. Rv. Crab, ΣΙΑΑ/ΝΟΣ (retrograde) below. 1.31 grams. SNG ANS 998. **Rare.** Very Fine. (2,000-2,500)

In 410 B.C., at the invitation of Segesta, Carthage invaded Sicily. Selinus and Himera were destroyed. Segesta became a Carthaginian dependency. Akragas was besieged and, after a failed relief attempt by Syracuse, fell to Carthage in 406 B.C. This interesting gold issue was struck to hire mercenaries and buy supplies against the Carthaginian attack.

### A Classic Masterpiece



Lot No. 2065

- 2065 AKRAGAS. Ca. 409-406 B.C. Tetradrachm.** Charioteer in quadriga r. being crowned by Nike, flying l. above, crab (not visible) in ex. Rv. Two eagles standing r. on hare, the one in the foreground with closed wings, lifting its head as if screaming, the other with wings spread, about to tear its prey with its beak; [AKPAΓ]ANT[OΣ] (retrograde). 17.22 grams. Seltman NC 1948. pp.1-10, SNG Dewing 561, Rizzo pl.II.1. Compact, thick flan, elongated horizontally. Exceptional detail. A masterpiece of design and execution. Extremely Fine. (45,000-55,000)

It is extraordinary that this exceptional masterpiece was designed and executed when Akragas was fighting for its life against the Carthaginians. Both Tetradrachms and Dekadrachms were struck. As a war issue it shows incredibly determined optimism which is almost modern in its public morale-boosting aspect. It should be noted, however, that some date this issue to ca. 411 B.C., before the invasion and propose that it celebrated the Olympic victory of Exainetos, a citizen of Akragas, in 412 B.C.

### GELA



Lot No. 2066

- 2066 GELA. Ca.465-450 B.C. Tetradrachm.** Slow quadriga driven r. by standing charioteer who leans forward, Ionic column on plinth in background. Rv. Forepart of man-headed bull r., ΓΕΛΑ[Σ] above. 17.25 grams. Jenkins 234, SNG ANS 500. Traces of engraver's lines on the reverse. Slightly granular surfaces toned pale gray with slight iridescence. About Extremely Fine. (3,000-4,000)

When Gelon, tyrant of Gela, made himself tyrant of Syracuse in 485 B.C., he transplanted a large portion of the population of Gela to his new realm. When Hieron succeeded his brother Gelon as tyrant of Syracuse in 478 B.C., many more citizens of Gela were exiled, effectively depopulating the city. With the death of Hieron in 467/6 B.C. Syracuse instituted a moderate democracy. The refugees returned to Gela and the city began to prosper. The basic devices on the coinage continued—quadriga and the river-god Gelas—but made more elaborate with the addition of an Ionic column and often other symbols in the exergue such as fish, grain ear, or ketos (sea-monster).

*Ex Hess-Divo 307 (June 2007, lot 1047).*



Lot No. 2067

- 2067 GELA. Ca.465-450 B.C. Tetradrachm. Slow quadriga driven r. by standing male charioteer who leans forward, Ionic column on plinth in background. Rv. Forepart of man-headed bull r., olive wreath around neck, CEAA above and to r. 17.01 grams. Jenkins 243. Broad flan. Close to Very Fine and a rare variety. (2,500-3,000)

### Exceptional Gela Tetradrachm



Lot No. 2068

- 2068 GELA. 450-440 B.C. Tetradrachm. Slow quadriga driven by standing male charioteer who leans forward, Nike above crowning horses, palmette with flanking tendrils faintly visible in ex. Rv. Forepart of man-headed bull r., [C]EAA above. 17.48 grams. Jenkins 349. Well centered on a broad flan. The head of the river-god executed in exceptionally fine Classical style. Even pale gray toning. Choice Extremely Fine. (7,500-10,000)



Lot No. 2069

- 2069 GELA. Ca.410-405 B.C. Tetradrachm. Quadriga driven l. by male charioteer wearing long chiton and holding reins in both hands, with a kentron (goat) in the r., eagle flying l. above, wheat ear l. in ex.; [Γ]EAAIΩN faintly around to r. Rv. Forepart of man-headed bull (river-god Gelas), to r., barley grain above, ΓΕΛΑΣ (retrograde) below. 16.97 grams. Rizzo pl.19.1 (these dies), Jenkins 484 (these dies), AMB 290. Well centered on a full flan. Pale gray toning. Choice Very Fine. (6,000-8,000)

This coin represents the last of the large silver coins of Gela. In 405 B.C. the city was sacked by the Carthaginians and it never fully recovered.

Ex NAC 13 (October 1998, lot 290).

HIMERA

Lot No. 2070

- 2070 HIMERA. Ca.500 B.C.** Chalcidic Drachm. Cock standing r. in circular border of dots. Rv. Hen standing r. in shallow circular incuse. 5.19 grams. Cf. Kraay *The Archaic Coinage of Himera* 160. **Rare.** (3,000-4,000)

Himera was the only independent Greek city on Sicily's northern coast. It was founded by Zancle in 648 B.C. by a mixture of Chalcidian and Dorian settlers. While little is known of its early history, Himera had an active mint and appears to have prospered as a port of call for the trade between Carthage and Etruria. Its extensive coinage was struck on the Chalcidian standard between roughly 530 and ca.483 B.C. at which time Theron of Akragas seized the city. After this the crab of Akragas occupied the reverse of the Himeran coins and the weight standard was changed to conform to that of the conquering city.



Lot No. 2071

- 2071 HIMERA. After 430 B.C.** AE Pentonkion. Facing Gorgoneion. Rv. Five pellets in incuse square. Calciati I.27.6, SNG Munich 363. Medium green and tan. **Very rare.** Choice Very Fine. (2,500-3,500)

Bronze coinage found acceptance in Magna Graecia and Sicily much earlier than on the more conservative Greek mainland, where the idea of a token coinage of no intrinsic value was generally resisted until the 4th or even 3rd century B.C.





*Lot No. 2072*



KAMARINA

## Exceptional Kamarina Tetradrachm



Lot No. 2072

- 2072 **KAMARINA. Ca.425-405 B.C.** Tetradrachm. Athena driving galloping quadriga l. holding reins in both hands, Nike flying r. above, placing wreath on Athena's head, heron flying l. in ex. Rv. Bearded head of Herakles l. wearing lion's skin, KAMAPINAION to l. 17.18 grams. Westernmark and Jenkins 142, Rizzo pl.V.9, Gulbenkian 174. Full flan, even strike. Pleasing medium gray toning. Choice Very Fine. (20,000-25,000)

After a remarkably unsettled period when the city was destroyed by Syracuse in 553 B.C., refounded by Gela, destroyed again by Syracuse and founded for a third time by Gela in 461 B.C. Kamarina finally experienced an era of relatively stability. Its mint produced coinage, though only silver Litrai and bronzes, and only for about two decades. Kamarina was still weak, in need of stronger allies to resist the power of Syracuse. At first it sought the support of Leontinoi until that city fell to Syracuse in 422 B.C., and then it sided with Athens, albeit extremely cautiously, essentially waiting to see which side, Syracuse or Athens, would prove the stronger. In approximately 425 B.C. Kamarina began a remarkable series of Tetradrachms, at first following the Syracusan quadriga type in a somewhat wooden manner, and then producing an exceptionally powerful and vivid quadriga type with a confident and well styled Herakles, as illustrated in the coin above and immediately following. This issue continued until 405 B.C. when Carthaginian forces were ravaging the territories of Gela and Kamarina. At this time Dionysios compelled the populations of both of these Greek cities to be evacuated to Syracuse. Kamarina, like Gela, virtually ceased to exist until the time of Timoleon (ca.339 B.C.).

## Very Rare Kamarina Tetradrachm



Lot No. 2073

- 2073 **KAMARINA. Ca.425-405 B.C.** Tetradrachm. Athena driving galloping quadriga r., Nike above bringing her a wreath, two amphorae and KAMARINA in ex. Rv. Youthful head of Herakles l. wearing lion's skin, traces of side whiskers, strung bow to l. 17.02 grams. Westernmark and Jenkins 152, Rizzo pl.V.15. Obverse slightly double struck. An exceptionally fine Herakles portrait. Even pale gray. Extremely Fine and **very rare**. (12,500-15,000)

The design for the youthful head of Herakles may well have been executed by the local artist Exacestidas, who signed some of the examples.



Lot No. 2074

- 2074 KAMARINA. Ca.415-405 B.C. Didrachm. Horned head of young river-god Hipparis l., short hair, tainia around head, dotted border, KAMAPIN[AIO-N] around. Rv. Nymph Kamarina riding r., head turned, on swan swimming l., waves below. 8.20 grams. Westernmark and Jenkins 159.7 (**this coin**), Regling MaK 541 (**this coin**). Pleasing dark gray cabinet toning. Three diagnostic edge splits. Choice Very Fine and **very rare**. (12,000-15,000)

Kamarina, the daughter of Okeanos, was the local nymph of the lake or marsh from which the city derived its name.

Ex Hess-Leu 31 (December 1966, lot 107), Feuardent (July 1919, lot 139), Nanteuil 266, Warren 210.



Lot No. 2075

- 2075 KAMARINA. Ca.410-405 B.C. Drachm. Bust of the nymph Kamarina facing  $\frac{3}{4}$  l., fish ascending on either side of neck. Rv. Nike flying l. wearing long chiton, holding taenia and kerikeion, KAM-API. 3.78 grams. Rizzo pl.VII.10 (these dies), Westernmark and Jenkins 168 (these dies), AMB 319 (**this coin**). Exceptional style. Pleasing medium gray tone. **Extremely rare**. Extremely Fine / About Extremely Fine. (10,000-15,000)

This extremely rare three-quarters facing Kamarina issue indicates a strong Syracusan influence, emulating the much more developed, contemporary work of Kimon, Euainetos and Eukleidas.

Ex NAC 25 (June 2003, lot 61), NAC 13 (October 1998, lot 319).



Lot No. 2076

- 2076 KAMARINA. Ca.405 B.C. Gold Diobol. Head of Athena r. wearing Attic helmet decorated with a hippocamp. Rv. Olive sprig with two berries, KA in center. 1.03 grams. Westernmark and Jenkins 206.10 (**this coin**), Jameson 528 (**this coin**), SNG ANS 1209 (same dies), AMB 321 (**this coin**). Choice Very Fine. **Rare**. (6,000-8,000)

While there is some debate whether this issue should be attributed to Katana in ca.415/413 B.C. or Kamarina in ca.405 B.C., Westernmark and Jenkins clearly prefer the latter. The weight is analogous to that of gold coins minted at Gela in ca.405 B.C. and the style of the Athena head is seen to be closer to late Syracusan heads. There is also the evidence of one hoard which contained two specimens of the above coin, plus gold from Akragas, Gela and Syracuse for which the date of 406/5 seems most probable, connected with the emergency caused by the Carthaginian invasion. In addition, archaeological evidence from Kamarina suggests that the city was preparing for a siege, for which an emergency issue of gold would have been useful, before the decision was made to evacuate the city.

Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Triton VII, January 2004, lot 52), Sammlung Ludwig (Numismatica Ars Classica 13, October 1998, lot 321), Jameson Collection, 528, Löbbecke Collection (J. Hirsch 15, May 1906, lot 957), "Late Collector" (Sotheby, May 1900, lot 92).



*Lot No. 2078*



## KATANA

### Rare Master of the Leaf Issue of Katana



Lot No. 2077

- 2077 KATANA. Ca.415-410 B.C.** Tetradrachm. From dies by the *Maestro della Foglia* (Master of the Leaf). Quadriga driven r. by standing male charioteer, Nike above crowning the horses. Rv. Laureate head of Apollo l. with short hair, KATANAION before, laurel sprig behind. 17.39 grams. Rizzo pl.XII.6 (same dies), cf. Gulbenkian pl.20.184. Obverse somewhat soft, struck from worn dies as so frequently encountered on Sicilian coins. Pleasing dark gray tone. Choice Very Fine / Extremely Fine. (7,000-9,000)

Katana experienced a long-standing enmity with Syracuse, extending back to ca.476 B.C. when Hieron, tyrant of Syracuse, drove the Katanaians to Leontinoi, replacing them with Dorian colonists. It is therefore understandable that when the Athenians launched their expedition against Syracuse in 415 B.C., Katana was the Athenian base of operations. Despite the disastrous defeat of the Athenians in 413, Katana was able to hold out against Syracuse until 404 B.C. when Dionysios plundered the city, sold its inhabitants into slavery and replaced them with his Campanian mercenaries. Prior to its fall, Katana flourished despite the war, as evidenced by the outstanding numismatic art that graced the coinage of the city during the period 415-410 B.C. Attractive commissions drew masters such as Euainetos, an engraver famous for his work in Syracuse, as well as such other artists as Procles, Choirion and Heracleidas. It is during this period that we see the remarkable work of the "Master of the Leaf" whose identity is otherwise not known.

### Exceptional Signed Katana Tetradrachm by Heracleidas



Lot No. 2078

- 2078 KATANA. Ca.410 B.C.** Tetradrachm. Facing head of Apollo, turned slightly to l., engraver's signature [H]PAKΛEID[ΑΣ] to r. Rv. Quadriga l. driven by auriga, Nike above flying toward him holding wreath, KATANAION below, fish in ex. 17.09 grams. Kraay and Hirmer 43, Gulbenkian 190 (same dies), Rizzo pl.XIV.10. Well centered on a full flan. Minor obverse die break along cheeks. Pleasing pale gray toning. Extremely Fine. An outstanding classical composition. (70,000-80,000)

It is curious that the last decade of the 5th century in Sicily saw some of the most creative and artistic numismatic masterpieces created anywhere in the Greek world, this despite the fact that the island was torn between the opposing forces of Carthage and Syracuse, each seeking domination. The creative leader certainly was Syracuse, with the outstanding signed Tetradrachms of Eumenos and Phrygillos and the later Dekadrachms of Euainetos and Kimon. No less remarkable, however, were the Katana Tetradrachms of Heracleidas. He managed to imbue an extraordinary vitality into the facing head of Apollo and the horses of the quadriga, combining classic beauty with an exceptional liveliness.



## Finely Detailed Katana Tetradrachm



Lot No. 2079

- 2079 KATANA. Ca.410 B.C. Tetradrachm. From dies by the Maestro della Foglia (Master of the Leaf). Slow quadriga driven l. by standing male charioteer who in turn is being crowned by Nike flying l. above. Rv. Laureate head of Apollo r. with short hair, KATANAIOS before, leaf behind. 16.35 grams. Rizzo pl.XII.10, Gulbenkian pl.11.15 (same dies), AMB 331 (**this coin**). Struck on a broad flan toned a pleasing dark gray. Rusty obverse die, but with unusually fine detail. Choice Very Fine. (30,000-40,000)

Ex NAC.

## Very Rare Katana Drachm



Lot No. 2080

- 2080 KATANA. 420-410 B.C. Drachm. Charioteer in long chiton in galloping quadriga r., being crowned by Nike flying l. above; KATA[N] to r., AION in ex. Rv. Head of the young river-god Amenanos r., two fish and crawfish around; AMENAN-OS above and to r. 4.22 grams. AMB 332, Weber 1271 (**this coin**). Dark tone. Exceptional detail. Extremely Fine and **very rare**. (7,000-9,000)

Ex Weber Collection.



Lot No. 2081

- 2081 KATANA. Ca.410 B.C. Drachm. Charioteer in long chiton in galloping quadriga r., being crowned by Nike flying l., ethnic not visible. Rv. Head of the young river-god Amenanos l., two fish and crawfish around; AMENANOS above. 4.10 grams. AMB 335, SNG Lloyd 906. Full flan. Somewhat mottled pale and medium gray toning. Extremely Fine and **very rare**. (6,000-8,000)



*Lot No. 2082*

## Exceptional Katana Masterpiece



Lot No. 2082

- 2082 KATANA. Ca.410 B.C. Hemidrachm. Facing head of Silenos. Rv. Laureate head of Apollo r., KA[T]ANAIΩN before. 1.93 grams. BMC 44, AMB 333, Jameson 555, SNG Fitzwillian 960. Slightly granular surfaces, darkly toned. Minor flaw on Apollo's jaw. Magnificent obverse, sharply struck in high relief. A masterpiece of miniature engraving. Superb Extremely Fine and **very rare**. (30,000-40,000)

This Hemidrachm is remarkable for two reasons. First, and most obviously, it is an exceptional piece of die engraving in miniature, carefully produced by a mint experienced in striking finely detailed designs. It is also remarkable as a type. The choice of Silenos was a departure from the usual quadriga/Apollo head that dominated the coinage of Katana. To find a precedent one must look back to a Tetradrachm, generally attributed to Aitna. In 476 B.C. Hieron of Syracuse had removed the inhabitants of Katana to Leontinoi, repopled the city with Syracusans and Peloponnesians, and renamed it Aitna. In 467/6 B.C. Hieron died and Syracuse established a moderate democracy. In 461 B.C. the original inhabitants returned to Katana and revived the old name. The Silenos Tetradrachm is traditionally dated to between 476 and 461 B.C. when the city was in the Syracusan orbit. However, the reappearance of Silenos in 410 B.C., when Katana and Syracuse were bitter enemies, would be odd if Silenos was associated with Syracusan domination. A better solution is provided by dating the Silenos Tetradrachm to ca.460 B.C., when the exiles from Katana had regained their city and Silenos thus becomes a symbol of liberation from Syracusan rule.

## Katana Tetradrachm Attributed to Herakleidas



Lot No. 2083

- 2083 KATANA. Ca.405 B.C. Tetradrachm. Unsigned dies by Herakleidas. Laureate head of Apollo r., KATANA[IΩN]. Rv. Quadriga driven l. by male charioteer being crowned by Nike above flying r., KATANAIΩN below, fish in ex. 17.27 grams. Gulbenkian 194, Rizzo pl.XIV.9 (same dies), SNG ANS 1261. Obverse slightly off-center, the reverse perfectly centered. Pale gray toning. Choice Very Fine. (20,000-25,000)



## KEPHALOIDION

### A Rare Kephaloidion Fraction



*Lot No. 2084*

- 2084 KEPHALOIDION.** After 396 B.C. Triobol. Head of Herakles r., [E]K ΚΕΦΑΛΟΙΔΙΟΣ to r. Rv. Bull butting r, ΗΡΑΚΛΕ[Ι] above. 1.53 grams. SNG ANS 1331, Jenkins *Enna* 601, cf. Kraay ACGC pp.229f. Pale gray toning. Close to Extremely Fine and **rare**. (3,000-4,000)

Kephaloidion was situated on the north side of the island on a headland jutting out into the sea. Once part of the territory of Himera, it fell into the hands of the Carthaginians in 409 B.C. The Carthaginian mint of "Rash Melkarth" or "The Promontory of Herakles" was undoubtedly located here. In 396 B.C. Dionysios recovered the town and settled a group of Italian mercenaries there. The coin inscription indicates that these mercenaries called themselves the Herakleotai who were based at (not exiled from) Kephaloidion.

## LEONTINOI



*Lot No. 2085*

- 2085 LEONTINOI.** Ca.476-468 B.C. Didrachm. Nude male on horseback r. on dotted exergual line. Rv. Lion's head r., four barley corns and [L]EON[TIN]O around. 8.50 grams. SNG ANS 209 (same reverse die), Rizzo pl.XXII.11 (same obverse die), SNG Dewing 621 (same reverse die). Minor edge split. Pleasing dark tone. Very Fine. (1,250-1,500)

Unlike most Greek colonies, Leontinoi was not situated on the coast. Located six miles from the sea, it dominated a plain renowned in ancient times for its fertility (hence, the use of barley corns as part of its civic symbolism). Originally founded in 729 B.C., it was subjugated in 498 B.C. by Hippocrates of Gela. In ca.476 B.C. Hieron of Syracuse greatly expanded the city with the addition of inhabitants from Naxos and Katana. The above coin probably dates from this period. The denomination and obverse type have interesting links to both Gela and Syracuse. The Didrachm depicting a horseman was a popular early type in Gela and to a much lesser extent in Syracuse. In this particular instance, the Didrachms of Gela, Leontinoi and Syracuse have a common link: Hieron I, who was appointed tyrant of Gela in 485 when his brother, Gelon, became tyrant of Syracuse, and succeeded in Syracuse in 478 B.C. with the death of his brother. The similarities between the Didrachms of Leontinoi and Syracuse are quite striking. The horseman obverses are clearly related, as is the composition of the reverse, with the Arethusa head and four dolphins of Syracuse replaced by the lion's head and four barley corns of Leontinoi.



## The Very Rare "Demareteion" Issue of Leontinoi



Lot No. 2086

- 2086 LEONTINOI. Ca.466 B.C.** Tetradrachm. Quadriga driven r. by beardless charioteer, being crowned by Nike flying l., lion running r. in ex. Rv. Laureate head of Apollo r. with short hair, ΛΕΟ-ΝΤΙΝ-Ο-Ν and three laurel leaves around, running lion r. below. 17.10 grams. Rizzo pl.XXII.14, Cf. SNG Dewing 623. Elements of double striking, faint on the reverse, more noticeable on the obverse. Notwithstanding, an attractive example of the **very rare** and important Demareteion series. Choice Very Fine. (30,000-35,000)

The death of Hieron I of Syracuse in 467/6 B.C. resulted not only in the fall of tyranny and the establishment of a moderate democracy in Syracuse, but also in the independence of Leontinoi. This provides a compelling reason for dating the Demareteion issue to ca.466 B.C. insofar as versions were struck in both Leontinoi and Syracuse and, consequently, must have celebrated something specifically important to both cities. The Leontinoi obverse of quadriga with running lion in the exergue is clearly derived from the Syracusan type while the substitution of Apollo for Arethusa and three laurel leaves and the lion (a punning allusion for Leontinoi) for the four dolphins suggests an independent but not adversarial relationship with Syracuse.



Lot No. 2087

- 2087 LEONTINOI. Ca.450-440 B.C.** Tetradrachm. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rv. Lion's head r., four barley corns around, LEONTINON. 17.20 grams. SNG ANS 237 (same obverse die). Pale gray toning. Well centered and evenly struck. Close to Extremely Fine. (5,000-7,000)

Leontinoi remained an independent city from approximately 466 B.C. to 422 B.C. when the city once again became a dependency of Syracuse. During this period of independence, however, Leontinoi remained wary of its former master and sought the support of Athens on more than one occasion. It was primarily the eloquence of Gorgias of Leontinoi, the famous sophist and rhetorician, which led to the abortive Athenian expedition of 427 B.C. Leontinoi's relatively abundant coinage during this period of independence attests to its prosperity, derived mainly from its abundant grain production. The coin types remained fixed: the laureate head of Apollo, the chief deity of the city, on the obverse and the lion's head (a punning allusion for the city name) surrounded by barley corns on the reverse.

ZANKLE/MESSANA*Lot No. 2088*

- 2088 ZANKLE/MESSANA. Ca.520-510 B.C.** Chalcidic Drachm. Dolphin leaping l. within sickle-shaped band representing the harbor of Zankle, DANKL. Rv. Scallop shell at center of incuse key pattern. 5.73 grams. Weber 1407 (this coin), Gielow 69. Broad flan, toned a pleasing medium gray, slightly granular. Choice Very Fine. (4,000-5,000)

Messana, originally called Zankle, was founded ca.725 B.C. by Chalcidian colonists from Cumae, Naxos and Euboia. The coinage of Zankle shared certain elements with that of her neighbor across the Straits, Rhegion. Both were Chalcidian colonies using the Chalcidian weight standard, as was Himera. This placed them outside the main commercial orbit of South Italy in the late 6th century, dominated by the great Achaean cities of South Italy—Kroton, Metapontion and Sybaris—who were already producing archaic coinage, but of a different weight standard. The use of the incuse reverse at Zankle may reflect the influence of Rhegion. It is interesting that Rhegion was one of the cities where Pythagorean philosophy took root and its influence may have led to Rhegion adopting the incuse coinage of the early Achaean “monetary union,” though using a different weight standard that placed them outside that union. The obverse of the early Zankle Drachms is of particular local relevance. The town was named for the native word for sickle (ζαγκλον) and referred to the shape of the port, enclosed by a sickle-shaped bar of sand. This port provided safe refuge for ships navigating the difficult winds and currents of the Straits, and so the city flourished.

*Ex Lord Vernon Sale (1885), lot 39.*

*Lot No. 2089*

- 2089 MESSANA. 480-462/1 B.C.** Litra. Hare springing r. Rv. MES (retrograde) in circle of dots. 0.82 grams. Caltabiano 231. Even medium gray cabinet toning. Nice Very Fine. (600-700)



*Lot No. 2090*



## A Messana Tetradrachm of The Highest Rarity



Lot No. 2090

- 2090 MESSANA. Ca.420-413 B.C. Tetradrachm. Slow biga of mules driven r. by standing female charioteer holding reins and kentron, two dolphins confronted in ex; ΜΕΣΣΑΝ[Α] above. Rv. Youthful Pan seated l. on rock, holding pedum and springing hare; ΠΑΝ above. 17.34 grams. De Luynes 1022 (this reverse die), Rizzo pl.XXVI, 11 (these dies), Caltabiano 509. Of the highest rarity, only the fifth specimen known of which only two are in private hands. Pale gray and golden toning. Extremely Fine. (90,000-100,000)

In approximately 493 B.C. Samian refugees from the Ionian Revolt, backed by Anaxilas, tyrant of Rhegion, seized Zankle. Anaxilas had hoped that these Samians would allow him to effectively take control of Zankle from Hippocrates, the tyrant of Gela and then overlord of Zankle. The Samians, however, came to an agreement with Hippocrates, thereby denying Anaxilas his ambition of controlling the Straits. A few years later, probably in 488 B.C. Anaxilas expelled the Samians, assumed control of the town himself and settled it with Messenians from the Peloponnese, who changed the name of the town to Messana. At some point thereafter a new coinage was instituted at both Rhegion and Messana, a Tetradrachm showing a mule car on the obverse and a hare on the reverse. According to Aristotle, the mule car celebrated an Olympic victory won by Anaxilas at Olympia. Aristotle also claimed that Anaxilas brought hares to Sicily. While it is possible that Aristotle was using the term "hares" as a nickname for the coin type being introduced to Messana, it seems more likely that the hare was associated with the cult of Pan, which Anaxilas (who was of Messenian descent) and the Messenian settlers probably brought from the Peloponnese. The above coin lends credence to this theory. The reverse shows a youthful Pan holding a springing hare in his right hand and a pedum, a throwing stick used to kill hares, in his left. This late and short-lived coin type was a remarkable addition to the usual running hare motif which dominated the coinage of Messana for most of the 5th century. It is interesting that the biga of mule obverse, which Messana originally shared with Rhegion, was retained at Messana with some modification long after the fall of the tyranny caused Rhegion to discontinue types associated with Anaxilas and his sons. After about 430 B.C. the coinage of Messana experienced some modifications. The nymph Messana replaced the former male charioteer and symbols such as dolphins, a cicada, ears of barley, or an eagle devouring a serpent were added to the exergue. The occasion for the appearance of the Pan/hare reverse on some issues of 420 to 413 B.C. is not known. Whatever the impetus, it disappeared after 413 B.C. in favor of the running hare motif which had been struck continuously with modification since 480 B.C. After 408 B.C. production of silver coinage ceased entirely at Messana. The city was destroyed by the Carthaginians in 396 B.C.

Despite the political uncertainties and rivalries within Sicily, highlighted by the Athenian and then Carthaginian invasions, the period of roughly 430 to 405 B.C. appears to have been a numismatic Golden Age, an era of great creativity and innovation in the coinage of several Sicilian cities. During this period, masterpieces of numismatic art were produced at Akragas, Kamarina, Katana, Messana, Selinos and Syracuse. In most of these cities, this Golden Age ended abruptly with Carthaginian conquest. In Syracuse it continued into the first decade of the 4th century, fueled undoubtedly by refugees, including artists, from these fallen cities.

*Ex NAC 33 (April 2006, lot 76).*



Lot No. 2091

- 2091** MESSANA. Ca.420-413 B.C. Tetradrachm. Standing figure of nymph Messana driving slow biga of mules l., holding kentron in r. hand and reins in both hands, confronted dolphins in ex., ΜΕΣΣΑΝΑ above and to r. Rv. Hare springing r., fly below; ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΟΝ around. 17.29 grams. Caltabiano 516, SNG ANS 373. Struck from a somewhat rusty obverse die, central reverse die break. Pale gray and iridescent. Extremely Fine. (3,000-4,000)

As noted above, the running hare reverse continued to be the principal Messana motif, even when the Pan reverse was being struck. Confronted dolphins most often appear in the exergue of the obverse die of this series, usually in conjunction with a single dolphin on the reverse, although occasionally with a fly (as above) or grasshopper (as below). It is tempting to see in the appearance of the dolphin some association with Syracuse. In particular compare the Messanian confronted dolphins with those of a series of Syracusan Tetradrachms of the period ca.415-405 B.C. (Cf. SNG ANS 260ff and Tudeer 25ff).



Lot No. 2092

- 2092** MESSANA. Ca.420-413 B.C. Tetradrachm. Standing figure of nymph Messana in slow biga of mules l., holding kentron in r. hand and reins in both hands, confronted dolphins in ex., ΜΕΣΣΑΝΑ above. Rv. Hare springing r., ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙ[ΟΝ] around, locust on bunch of grapes below. 17.34 grams. Caltabiano 512, SNG Cop.402, Rizzo pl. XXVI.7. Pale gray. Stepped edge irregularity. Pleasing pale gray toning. Close to Extremely Fine. (3,000-4,000)



Lot No. 2093

- 2093** MESSANA. Ca.420-413 B.C. Tetradrachm. Standing charioteer driving slow biga of mules r., holding kentron in r. hand, reins in both hands, confronted dolphins in ex., ΜΕΣΣΑΝΑ (retrograde) above and to r. Rv. Hare springing r., dolphin l. below, ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΟΝ (retrograde) around. 17.28 grams. Caltabiano 531, SNG ANS 363. Dark gray cabinet toning. Choice Extremely Fine. (4,000-6,000)



*Lot No. 2094*



NAXOS

## Superb Archaic Naxos Drachm



Lot No. 2094

- 2094 NAXOS. Ca.520-500 B.C.** Chalkidic Drachm. Head of bearded Dionysos l. wearing ivy wreath. Rv. Grape cluster with tendril and leaves, NAXION. 5.74 grams. SNG ANS 514, Cahn 47 var. (V33/R39), Kraay-Hirmer 4-5, Rizzo fig.36, VII (same dies). **Very rare.** Of the finest late archaic style. Dark tone. About Extremely Fine. (30,000-40,000)

Naxos was the earliest Greek colony in Sicily, founded by Chalkis in 735 B.C. While it was soon strong enough to colonize Leontinoi, Katana, and possibly Zancle, Naxos never became a major Sicilian city. The choice of the name Naxos suggests that some of the original founders were from the Cycladic island of the same name, a possibility reinforced by the choice of Dionysos and grapes as the identifying type, since the island of Naxos was a center of the worship of that god and was famous for its wines. The early appearance of a Chalkidic Drachm suggests that Naxos was in the Rhegion, Messana and Himera commercial orbit in the late 6th century. Syracuse was the traditional enemy of Naxos, as well as the other Chalkidian cities of Sicily. For this reason Naxos supported the anti-Syracusan movement of Leontinoi in 427 B.C. and was Athens' warmest ally during the Sicilian Expedition of 415 B.C. In 403 B.C. Dionysios of Syracuse finally succeeded in razing Naxos and the city was never refounded.

*Ex Leu 95 (October 2005, lot 507).*

PANORMOS

Lot No. 2095

- 2095 PANORMOS. Time of Pyrrhos of Epiros, ca.280-275 B.C.** Gold Tritartemoron (1 / 16 Stater), ca. 276 B.C. Helmeted head of Athena r. Rv. Owl standing r., ΠΑ monogram to l. 0.54 grams. SNG ANS 576, SNG Lloyd 1671 (Tauromenion, same dies), Weber 1736 (Tauromenion, same dies). **Very rare.** About Very Fine. (1,250-1,500)

Panormos was a Phoenician settlement occupying the site of present-day Palermo. The city was never Greek and subsequently became the capital of Carthaginian Sicily. Its spacious and magnificent harbor made it an important naval and military base. Panormos briefly fell into the hands of Pyrrhos (276 B.C.) along with most of the rest of the cities controlled by Carthage, including Enna, Akragas, Heraklea, Selinos and Segesta. Distrust and rivalries among his Sicilian allies, the arrival of Carthaginian reinforcements, and his own heavy-handed tactics caused Pyrrhos to lose his Sicilian Greek allies and forced him to return to Italy. Thereupon Panormos again became Carthaginian and remained so until captured by Rome in 254 B.C. This and the coin below may well have been struck as a donative issue by the Greek forces of Pyrrhos who briefly occupied the city. Struck on the Attic standard, it should be viewed as related to contemporary gold issues of Metapontion and Tarentum, also struck to finance the military operations of Pyrrhos of Epiros. The choice of Athena/owl and Apollo/lyre types may have been intended to highlight the concept of Greeks fighting barbarians.

*Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Triton VII, January 2004, lot 75), CNG 29 (March 1994, lot 32).*



Lot No. 2096

- 2096 PANORMOS. Time of Pyrrhos of Epiros, ca.280-275 B.C. Gold Hemiobol (1/24 Stater), ca.276 B.C.** Laureate head of Apollo r. Rv. Lyre, ΠΑ monogram to r. 0.34 grams. SNG ANS 577, BMC (Sicily) p.122.7. **Very rare.** Very Fine. (1,250-1,500)

*Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Triton VII, January 2004, lot 76), CNG 40 (December 1996, lot 817).*

## SEGESTA



Lot No. 2097

- 2097 SEGESTA. Ca.450-440 B.C. Didrachm.** Hound standing r., [Σ]ΕΓΕΣΤΑ[IIB] retrograde) above. Rv. Head of the nymph Segesta in circular incuse. 8.60 grams. Traité I, 2350; SNG ANS 617. Dark tone. Very Fine. (1,500-2,000)

Segesta, unlike most of the Sicilian cities, was situated inland, in the northwestern corner of the island. Although thoroughly Hellenized by the 5th century, it was neither Greek, Phoenician nor native Sicanian. The citizens of Segesta regarded themselves as Trojans and spoke the Elymian language. According to local tradition, the city was founded by Egestos, the son of a Trojan maiden Segesta by the river-god Krimissos (a local river) who met her in the form of a dog. This legend explains the choice of coin types. The depiction of Segesta on the reverse seems to have been a local copy or adaptation of the Arethusa head of Syracuse, and is dated according to the accepted chronology of Syracuse. The traditional enemy of Segesta was Selinos to the south. In this rivalry Segesta usually sought outside help, Athens in 426 and 416 B.C. and Carthage in 410 B.C. with disastrous results for Sicily.

*Ex Naville X (Lucerne, June 1925, lot 244).*

## SELINOS



Lot No. 2098

- 2098 SELINOS. 540-515 B.C. Stater.** Selinon leaf, two pellets to l. and 1 to r. above, one pellet l. and r. below. Rv. Incuse square divided into ten triangular compartments, four of which raised. 8.62 grams. Cf. SNG ANS 665, but two pellets to l. Dark tone. About Extremely Fine. (1,250-1,500)

Selinos was a Greek city on the south-west coast of Sicily, founded from Megara Hyblaea. Prior to ca.510 the city was ruled by an oligarchy. Early on Selinos struck Staters of the same weight as the Staters of Corinth, from which the system probably derived. Kraay (ACGC, p.206) notes that the early fabric of the Selinos Staters resembles that of the Corinthian Pegasi and, in fact, sometimes were struck over Corinthian pieces. The badge of the city, which appears on the coins, was the leaf of a kind of parsley (σελινον) from which the city and local river took their names.



Lot No. 2099

- 2099 SELINOS. 417-409 B.C.** Tetradrachm. Galloping quadriga driven r. by Nike, wreath above, [Σ]ΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟ[N] below, ear of grain in ex. Rv. River-god Selinos standing l. pouring libation over altar before which stands a sacrificial cock, bull on base and parsley leaf to r. 16.94 grams. SNG Cop.604, AMB 411, Rizzo Pl.33.11. Slightly granular surfaces toned a pleasing medium gray. Extremely Fine. (7,800-10,000)

The obverse, clearly celebrating a victory, may well refer to either the triumph of Selinos over its longtime rival Segesta in 417 B.C. or the even greater victory of Syracuse, in alliance with Selinos, over Athens in 413 B.C. This coin provides another outstanding example of the outpouring of creative artistry evident in certain Sicilian cities in the last quarter of the 5th century. The reverse probably refers to the success of the famous philosopher and scientist Empedokles who, sometime toward the middle of the 5th century, ordered the draining of marshland around Selinos, thereby ending a devastating pestilence. For this he was given divine honors by the Selinuntines and linked with the cult of Apollo the Healer. On the reverse of this coin, the altar represents Apollo before whom the river-god pours a libation in gratitude for the cleansing of the waters. This coin series ended in 409 B.C. when the city was destroyed by the Carthaginians.

## SYRACUSE



Lot No. 2100

- 2100 SYRACUSE. Deinomenid Tyranny, 485-466 B.C.** Didrachm, *ca.* 484-483 B.C. *under Gelon.* Nude horseman leading a second horse r. Rv. Head of Arethusa r. wearing diadem of beads, beaded hair hanging down in back, ΣΥ-Ρ[Α-ΚΟ]-ΣΙ-ΟΝ. 8.75 grams. Boeh 51 (V28, R34), Jameson 745. Pleasing medium gray. Extremely Fine and rare. (10,000-12,500)

Gelon, son of Deinomenes, declared himself tyrant of Syracuse in 485 B.C. Under his rule Syracuse became a large and strongly fortified city of great wealth. In 480 B.C. a great Carthaginian army under Hamilcar invaded Sicily simultaneously with the Persian Xerxes' attack on mainland Greece. The Carthaginians were soundly defeated at Himera by Gelon and Theron, his father-in-law and tyrant of Akragas, and Gelon became lord of almost all of Sicily. Upon his death in 478 B.C. rule passed to his brother, Hieron I, under whose leadership Syracusan influence extended to Southern Italy. The city enjoyed a cultural splendor second only to that of Athens. As with his brother, Hieron's court was open to the famous philosophers and poets of the time: men such as Aeschylus, Pindar, Bacchylides, Simonides, Xenophanes and Epicharmus. He died in 467/6 B.C.





Lot No. 2101

- 2101 SYRACUSE. Deinomenid Tyranny, 485-466 B.C. Tetradrachm, ca.474-472 B.C.** Slow quadriga driven r. by male charioteer leaning forward, Nike above crowning horses. Rv. Head of Artemis-Arethusa r., hair waved and turned up under diadem of beads, four dolphins around; ΣV-RA-KOΣI-ON around. 17.10 grams. Boeh.307. Dark tone. Choice Extremely Fine. (3,000-4,000)

Tetradrachms were first minted in Sicily by Syracuse. This became the standard denomination throughout Sicily and the Syracusan male charioteer in quadriga was adopted, with local variations, by nearly every mint in Sicily. Kraay (ACGC p.209) notes that the chariot motif reflected the interests of the Syracusan ruling aristocracy in "equestrian pursuits and particularly their pride as competitors in the great sporting contests of Delphi and Olympia."



Lot No. 2102

- 2102 SYRACUSE. Deinomenid Tyranny, 485-466 B.C. Obol, ca. 475-470 B.C.** Head of Artemis-Arethusa r., hair bound by diadem of pearls. Rv. Wheel of four spokes, no inscription. 0.65 grams. Boeh.407E. Medium gray surfaces, slightly granular. About Extremely Fine. (300-400)



*Lot No. 2103*

## Extremely Rare Demareteion



Lot No. 2103

- 2103 SYRACUSE. End of the Deinomenid Tyranny, beginning of the Second Democracy. Ca.466-5 B.C. Dekadrachm (Demareteion).** Slow quadriga driven r. by male charioteer holding goad, Nike above flying r. crowning horses, lion springing r. in ex. Rv. Head of Artemis-Arethusa r., hair turned up and bound by olive wreath; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ and four dolphins around. 42.98 grams. Boeh.374 (V192/R264). Perfectly centered. Pleasing medium gray. Very Fine. (150,000-225,000)

With the death in 466 of Hieron I, brother of Gelon, Syracuse embraced a moderate democracy ruled through an assembly and Senate, two additional councils of uncertain authority, a varying number of *Strategi* (heads of State) and an unofficial spokesman for the populace (perhaps a forerunner of the later Tribune of the People in Rome).

According to Diodorus (XI.26.3) these Dekadrachms belong to an earlier period, shortly after Gelon's famous victory over the Carthaginians at Himera in 480 B.C. Diodorus states that Gelon's wife, Demarete, intervened to secure for the Carthaginians much better peace terms than they had expected. In gratitude they presented Demarete with one hundred talents of gold, from the proceeds of which were struck this impressive series of Dekadrachms, surnamed Demareteia.

More recent scholarship, based primarily on hoard finds, has placed these Dekadrachms after the fall of tyranny in Syracuse. The result has been the lowering of the dates of a whole sequence of Syracusan issues, allowing the principal Tetradrachm coinages of not only Syracuse, but also of Gela and Leontinoi to follow the battle of Himera and thus coincide with the period of prosperity and creativity that followed the liberation of Sicily from the Carthaginian threat. In addition, Leontinoi produced a Dekadrachm issue linked to the Syracusan Demareteia. As noted above, the fall of tyranny in Syracuse also resulted in the liberation of Leontinoi, a most suitable occasion for the issuance of such a victory coin.





Lot No. 2104

- 2104 SYRACUSE. Second Democracy, 466-405 B.C. Litra, ca.466-460 B.C.** Head of Arethusa r. wearing diadem of pearls, braided hair hanging down neck in queue, ΣVRA before. Rv. Octopus in circular incuse. 0.91 grams. Boeh.420. Good surfaces toned a pleasing dark gray. A splendid little coin. Superb Extremely Fine. (1,500-2,000)

*Ex Hess-Divo 307 (June 2007, lot 1071).*



Lot No. 2105

- 2105 SYRACUSE. Second Democracy, 466-405 B.C. Tetradrachm, ca.460-450 B.C.** Slow quadriga driven r. by male charioteer leaning forward and holding goad, Nike above crowning horses, ketos in ex. Rv. Head of Artemis-Arethusa r., severe style, hair waved and turned up under diadem of beads, four dolphins around; ΣVRAKOΣI-O-N around. 17.15 grams. Boeh.481, SNG Dewing 790. Broad flan with edge splits characteristic of this issue. Sharply struck both sides. Pale gray and Superb Extremely Fine. (7,000-9,000)

During this period the standing male charioteer and Arethusa head in profile became the standard designs for the Syracusan Tetradrachms. Within these strictures, however, considerable artistic creativity was possible, particularly in the treatment of Arethusa. Her features varied from severe archaic divinity to classic contemporary beauty, with hair styles reflecting the latest in Syracusan fashion. Even the fairly standard quadriga obverse showed evolution in depicting the power and vitality of the horses.



Lot No. 2106

- 2106 SYRACUSE. Second Democracy, 466-405 B.C. Tetradrachm, ca.450 B.C.** Slow quadriga driven r. by male charioteer leaning forward and holding goad, Nike above crowning horses, ketos in ex. Rv. Head of Artemis-Arethusa r. of fine classical style, hair waved and turned up under broad band, four dolphins around; ΣVPAKOΣI-O-N. 17.10 grams. Boeh.536. Lustrous pale gray obverse, partial dark patination on the reverse. Well centered. Sharply struck, both sides, on a full flan. Finest classical style. Choice Extremely Fine. (7,000-9,000)



*Lot No. 2107*

## Exceptional Severe Style Tetradrachm



Lot No. 2107

- 2107 SYRACUSE. Second Democracy, 466-405 B.C. Tetradrachm, 450-440 B.C. Slow quadriga driven r. by male charioteer leaning forward and holding goad, Nike above crowning horses, ketos in ex. Rv. Head of Artemis-Arethusa r. of severe style, hair gathered at back of neck and bound by winding cords, four dolphins around; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ around. 17.28 grams. Boeh.571. Sharply struck on a full flan showcasing the complete design. Exceptionally sharp strike and good metal surfaces. Pale gray toning. Virtually F.D.C. (10,000-15,000)



Lot No. 2108

- 2108 SYRACUSE. Second Democracy, 466-405 B.C. Tetradrachm, ca.440-430 B.C. Slow quadriga driven l. by male charioteer leaning forward and holding goad, Nike above crowning horses, ketos in ex. Rv. Head of Artemis-Arethusa r., hair curled and bound at back of neck with cords, four dolphins around; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. 17.04 grams. Boeh.596. Well centered and sharply struck on a full flan. Minor exfoliation on the obverse edge at 7:00. Pleasing pale gray. A rare variety of excellent style. Extremely Fine. (8,000-10,000)





Lot No. 2109

- 2109 SYRACUSE. Second Democracy, 466-405 B.C. Tetradrachm, ca.430-420 B.C.** Charioteer driving walking quadriga r., Nike above crowning horses. Rv. Head of Arethusa r., hair bound with cord which is wound four times around the head, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ before and four dolphins around. 17.11 grams. Rizzo pl.XL.4, Boeh.666 (these dies). An exceptional depiction of the goddess, delicately styled and finely executed with the merest trace of a scrape on the neck. While the obverse strike is a bit soft, it is much sharper than usually encountered. Pleasing medium gray tone. **Very rare.** Perhaps the finest known example of these dies. Choice Very Fine/Extremely Fine. (15,000-20,000)

As noted above, the last quarter of the 5th century B.C. witnessed an artistic explosion with numismatic masterpieces being created not only in Syracuse but also in such Greek cities as Akragas, Kamarina, Katana, Messana, and Selinos. It must be remembered that the die engravers, like the philosophers, poets and such, were usually itinerant, following patrons and commissions and rarely lucky or famous enough to be able to stay in one spot for a long period of time. Even Euainetos, famous for his Dekadrachms and Tetradrachms at Syracuse, divided his time in his early years between Syracuse and Katana. While it is customary to see Syracuse as the artistic leader from the last quarter of the 5th century on, this view needs some modification. As noted above, other cities were also creating extraordinary masterpieces in the ca.420-410/405 period. In many cases these exceptional issues only ceased with the conquest of the city by the Carthaginians. Refugees, including artists undoubtedly, fled to Syracuse, the last bastion of Hellenism in Sicily. Perhaps some of the artistic innovation and creativity moved to, not always from, Syracuse. As will be seen below, some of the most famous Syracusan pieces were struck in the last decade of the 5th century and first decade of the 4th century, when a much expanded Syracuse, its population augmented by many refugees from the rest of Sicily, had become one of the grandest cities of the Greek world.

*Ex NAC 13 (October 1998, lot 450).*

### Rare Syracusan Gold Didrachm



Lot No. 2110

- 2110 SYRACUSE. Second Democracy, 466-405 B.C. Gold Didrachm, ca.410-406 B.C.** Head of Athena l. wearing Attic helmet, ΣΑΡΑ (retrograde) to l. Rv. Gorgoneion in center of aegis. 0.67 grams. SNG ANS 317 (same dies), SNG Lloyd 1418, SNG Cop.687 (same dies), SNG Lockett 983 (same dies), Jameson 817, Rizzo pl.48.6 (same dies), Weber 1608. **Rare.** Choice Extremely Fine. (3,000-4,000)

This coin should be viewed as an emergency issue, struck for the same reason as the contemporary issues of Akragas and Kamarina. Carthage invaded Sicily in 410 B.C. at the invitation of Segesta with disastrous results for Greek Sicily as its principal cities fell one by one. Selinus and Himera were destroyed. Akragas fell in 406 B.C., Gela the following year. The territory of Kamarina was ravaged and its citizens evacuated to Syracuse. As the most powerful city in Sicily, Syracuse led the opposition against Carthage and, in the course of the war, gained control of Leontinoi, Katana and Naxos.

*Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Triton VII, January 2004, lot 87).*



*Lot No. 2111*

## Syracusan Gold Tetralitron Depicting an Ephebos



Lot No. 2111

- 2111 SYRACUSE. Second Democracy, 466-405 B.C. Gold Tetralitron, ca.406 B.C.** Circular shield ornamented with facing gorgoneion, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ around broad rim. Rv. Ephebos (a youth reaching manhood) standing l. removing oil from l. knee with strigil. 3.47 grams. C. Boehringer, "Ehrenrettung einer syrakusanischen Goldmünze in *FlorNum*, p.764.1 (V1/R1), C. Boehringer, "Zu Finanzpolitik und Münzprägung des Dionysios von Syrakus" in *Essays Thompson*, pl. 38.11 (same obverse die); De Luynes 1402 (same obverse die). Choice Extremely Fine, slight graze on athlete's face. **Extremely rare**, one of only eight specimens known of which only three are in private hands. (55,000-65,000)

The shield obverse of this coin is believed to have been influenced by the shield held by the seated figure of Athena on the balustrade of the temple of Athena-Nike on the Akropolis at Athens. The figure of the ephebos is an unprecedented motif on Sicilian coinage and is here treated with masterful and life-like delicacy.

Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (*Triton VII*, January 2004, lot 88), NAC 18 (March 2000, lot 128), NAC 7 (March 1994, lot 203).

## Extremely Rare Signed Dilitron



Lot No. 2112

- 2112 SYRACUSE. Second Democracy, 466-405 B.C. Gold Dilitron, ca.406 B.C.** Obverse die signed by IM. Head of Athena l. wearing helmet decorated by serpent, palmette and tendrils, I-M below neck truncation; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Rv. Gorgoneion in center of aegis. 1.77 grams. C. Boehringer, "Zu Finanzpolitik und Münzprägung des Dionysios von Syrakus" in *Essays Thompson*, pl.38.12 (this coin). Choice Extremely Fine. **Extremely rare**, one of only two specimens known. (12,500-17,500)

The frequency of appearance of the head of Athena or her attributes, such as the gorgoneion, on this emergency coinage issue is interesting. Athena was the goddess of the temple on the highest point of Ortygia, the island within the harbor of Syracuse connected to the mainland by a mole. This temple was built after the battle of Himera, the first victory against the Carthaginians. Athena's reappearance on the emergency coinage of this new and desperate struggle against the Carthaginians is particularly appropriate.

Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (*Triton*, January 2004, lot 89), NAC 10 (April 1997, lot 144), Hess-Leu 3 (March 1956), lot 210).





Lot No. 2114

## Tetradrachm Signed by Eumenos



Lot No. 2113

- 2113 SYRACUSE. Second Democracy, 466-405 B.C. Tetradrachm, *ca.*415-405 B.C. Dies signed by Eumenos. Quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding reins and kentron, [E]VMHNOV in ex. Rv. Head of Arethusa l., hair on forehead and at back rolled, EVMH-NOV behind, four dolphins around, ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣ[ION]. 17.25 grams. SNG ANS 258 (same obverse die), Jameson 792 (same obverse die), Tudeer 22 (V9/R14). Lightly toned. Nice Very Fine. (4,000-6,000)

## Extraordinary Tetradrachm Signed by Euth- And Phrygillos



Lot No. 2114

- 2114 SYRACUSE. Second Democracy, 466-405 B.C. Tetradrachm, *ca.*415-405 B.C. Dies signed by Euth- (obverse) and Phrygillos (reverse). Winged charioteer driving quadriga r. being crowned by Nike flying l. above; in ex. Skylla rushing r. holding trident and catching fish, small dolphin behind, engraver's initials EYΘ to r. Rv. Head of Persephone or Demeter l. crowned with grain ear, poppy head, acorn and oak leaves, ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ and four dolphins around, engraver's name ΦΡΥΓΙΛΛ/ΟΣ below. 17.30 grams. Tudeer 47, SNG ANS 274 (same dies), Rizzo pl.XLIII.12, Giesecke 13.10, Gulbenkian pl.XXIX.280 (same dies). Obverse struck from a die showing some signs of use (to be expected from a design so finely and delicately engraved), but perfectly centered on a broad flan and portraying the complicated imagery in full splendor. The reverse bears an image of the goddess that is a miniature masterpiece of classical beauty. Extremely Fine. Possibly the finest known example from these extraordinary dies.(50,000-60,000)



Lot No. 2116





Lot No. 2115

- 2115 SYRACUSE. Time of Dionysios I, 405-367 B.C. Gold Tetradrachm-20 Litrai, ca.405 B.C.** Head of Herakles l. wearing lion's skin, ΣVPA before. Rv. Quadripartite incuse square, Σ-Y-P-A in each quarter, deeper incuse circle in center with small female head l. (Arethusa?) within. 1.16 grams. Boeh. *Essays Thompson* pl.38.13 (same dies), SNG ANS 351, SNG Cop.683, Rizzo p.225, fig.53,b; Pozzi 1263 (same dies), Weber 1607. Choice Very Fine. (2,000-3,000)

Dionysios was an adherent of the aristocratic party at Syracuse who, turned demagogue, used the failure of the Syracusans to relieve the Carthaginian siege of Akragas for his own advantage. He managed to be elected to the board of generals and then as sole general (perhaps with a nominal colleague) with special powers. By another trick he procured from a military assembly at Leontinoi the vote of a bodyguard. He then hired mercenaries and in 406-405 B.C. returned to Syracuse as tyrant of the city. Dionysios continued the war with Carthage, though with limited success. Defeated at Gela, he then ordered the evacuation of the citizens of Gela and Kamarina to Syracuse. The above coin was struck to pay for the continuation of this war, more specifically to pay the mercenaries who helped keep Dionysios in power.

*Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Triton VII, January 2004, lot 90), Olga H. Knoepke Collection (Glendining's, December 1996, lot 88).*

### Extremely Rare Tetradrachm



Lot No. 2116

- 2116 SYRACUSE. Time of Dionysios I, 405-367 B.C. Tetradrachm, ca.405-400 B.C.** Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer who looks sideways, holding reins and kentron in l. hand and raising r. arm, Nike above flying r. to crown him, ear of grain in ex. Rv. Head of Arethusa l., hair bound with ampyx in front and sphendone; two pairs of dolphins around swimming downwards; ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ around. 17.47 grams. Rizzo pl.XLVII.20 (this obverse die) and 13 (this reverse die), Gulbenkian 288 (this reverse die), AMB 471 (this reverse die), Tudeer 27 (obverse) and 47 (reverse). An apparently unrecorded die coupling for an extremely rare type. Superb portrait. Lightly toned. Extremely Fine. (85,000-95,000)

While at first glance it might seem improbable that Syracuse should experience an artistic high point in its coin production while engaged in a bitter battle for survival with Carthage, the war had made Syracuse the capital of the western Greek world. The city was growing greatly in size, population and grandeur. Syracuse received refugees from Akragas, Gela and Leontinoi as those great cities fell to the Carthaginians. New territories were added to Syracusan control. During the reign of Dionysios, Syracuse had become the best fortified and most splendid Greek city, with a greatly enlarged fleet, a veritable bastion of Hellenism. In addition, wars tend to loosen cultural traditions and norms. For these reasons it is not surprising that Syracusan art in these years, as illustrated by the coins, exhibited a surge of confident innovation and lively animation. Syracusan gold fractions, Tetradrachms and Dekadrachms struck during this period set a standard for classical beauty and mastery of design and execution that was never to be reached again.

*Ex NAC 33 (April 2006, lot 95).*

## A Signed Dekadrachm by Euainetos



Lot No. 2117

- 2117 SYRACUSE. Time of Dionysios I, 405-367 B.C. Dekadrachm, ca.400-390 B.C. Signed by Euainetos.** Fast quadriga driven l. by female charioteer leaning forward with kentron in r. hand and reins in l. hand, Nike above flying r. to crown her; heavy exergal line and panoply of arms below. Rv. Head of Arethusa l. wearing barley wreath, four dolphins around, EYAINETOS below, ethnic not visible. 41.44 grams. Gallatin C.XII/R.IV. Slightly granular surfaces, darkly toned. Sharply detailed on both sides. Choice Very Fine, nearly Extremely Fine. (25,000-30,000)

The Dekadrachms of Syracuse are undoubtedly the most famous of ancient Greek coins, both in modern and in ancient times. Kraay notes (ACGC, p.232) "Italian pottery cups have a facsimile [of the dekadrachm] set in the base, no doubt imitating silver vessels which incorporated actual dekadrachms." The design was copied or adapted for coin issues in such far-flung places as North Africa, Spain, South Italy, Lokris Opuntia, the Peloponnese and Crete. Their size and dignified majesty have always made them the centerpiece of any Greek collection. The treatment of the head of the goddess Arethusa defines classical beauty. In this treatment the Dekadrachms can be divided into two main types. The first, smaller issue shows her hair confined in an ornate net. Many of these dies bear the initial or signature of Kimon. These coins were struck ca.405 B.C. from three obverse and 13 reverse dies. The second, much larger issue shows the hair free but bound with a reed, appropriate for a water-goddess. The earliest dies of this series bear the signature of Euainetos and were struck ca.400-390 B.C., probably closer to 400 B.C. This was a fairly large emission, with 24 known obverse and 44 known reverse dies, 21 carrying the name Euainetos. Kraay (ACGC, p.232) estimates that this second issue would have been struck over no more than a 10 to 15 year period.

Silver Dekadrachms, like the gold fractions that were produced at approximately the same time, were high value coins struck for a specific purpose other than ordinary commerce. It seems most likely they were a war issue, intended to pay for or provide the financial backing to pay for mercenary soldiers, ships and supplies for major military operations, in this case the on-going war against Carthage. That so much care should have been taken to glorify civic pride and the human form on what was otherwise a very utilitarian item is perhaps what most separates the ancient from the modern world.



*Lot No. 2119*



## A Second Dekadrachm Signed by Euainetos



Lot No. 2118

- 2118 SYRACUSE. Time of Dionysios I, 405-367 B.C. Dekadrachm, *ca.* 400-390 B.C. Signed by Euainetos. Fast quadriga driven l. by female charioteer leaning forward, with kentron in r. hand and reins in l. hand, Nike above flying r. to crown her; heavy exergual line and panoply of arms below. Rv. Head of Arethusa l. wearing barley wreath, four dolphins around, EYAINETOS below. 43.27 grams. Gallatin C.XV/R.IV, AMB 480. Dark tone. Choice Very Fine. (20,000-25,000)

## Superb Dekadrachm Attributed to Euainetos



Lot No. 2119

- 2119 SYRACUSE. Time of Dionysios I, 405-367 B.C. Dekadrachm, *ca.* 400-390 B.C. Unsigned (by Euainetos). Fast quadriga driven l. by female charioteer leaning forward with a kentron in r. hand and reins in l. hand, Nike flying r. to crown her; heavy exergual line and panoply of arms below. Rv. Head of Arethusa l. wearing barley wreath, four dolphins around, dot below jaw. 42.95 grams. Gallatin J.IV/R.XXII. Excellent metal quality. Virtually F.D.C. (25,000-30,000)

There are five principal varieties of unsigned Dekadrachms attributed to Euainetos. One has a scallop shell (usually turned up) behind the head, with or without a dot before. A second type has a dot below the chin with no symbol behind the head. A third type has a dot before and a star of four or eight rays behind the head. A fourth, and extremely rare type, has a griffin head below the chin. A fifth type, also rare, has no symbols but the ethnic appears below and to the left of the head.

## Another Variety Attributed to Euainetos



Lot No. 2120

- 2120 SYRACUSE. Time of Dionysios I, 405-367 B.C. Dekadrachm, ca.400-390 B.C. *Unsigned (by Euainetos)*. Fast quadriga driven l. by female charioteer leaning forward with kentron in r. hand and reins in l. hand, Nike flying r. to crown her; heavy exergual line and panoply of arms below. Rv. Head of Arethusa l. wearing barley wreath, four dolphins around, scallop shell (turned up) behind. 42.76 grams. Gallatin F.I/R.XI, cf. SNG ANS 372. Good metal surfaces. Extremely Fine. (25,000-30,000)

## A Second Scallop Shell Variety



Lot No. 2121

- 2121 SYRACUSE. Time of Dionysios I, 405-367 B.C. Dekadrachm, ca.400-390 B.C. *Unsigned (by Euainetos)*. Fast quadriga driven l. by female charioteer leaning forward with kentron in r. hand and reins in l. hand, Nike above flying r. to crown her; heavy exergual line, panoply of arms in ex. Rv. Head of Arethusa l. wearing barley wreath, scallop shell behind, four dolphins around; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ above and to r. 43.19 grams. Gallatin F.VIIa/R.XIV, cf. SNG ANS 373. Dark patination, heavier on the reverse, traces of horn silver. Superb portrait. Extremely Fine. (20,000-25,000)



## Star Variety Dekadrachm Attributed To Euainetos



Lot No. 2122

- 2122 SYRACUSE. Time of Dionysios I, 405-367 B.C. Dekadrachm, ca.400-390 B.C. Unsigned (by Euainetos).** Fast quadriga driven l. by female charioteer leaning forward with kentron in r. hand and reins in l. hand, Nike flying r. to crown her; heavy exergual line and panoply or arms below. Rv. Head of Arethusa l. wearing barley wreath, dot before and star of eight rays behind, four dolphins around. 43.24 grams. Gallatin K.Ia/R.XXIII. Excellent surfaces toned a pleasing pale gray. Virtually F.D.C. (30,000-35,000)



Lot No. 2123

- 2123 SYRACUSE. Timoleon and the Third Democracy, 344-317 B.C. Gold Hemidrachm-30 Litrai, ca.344-335 B.C.** Laureate head of Zeus Eleutherios l., [IEY] Σ ΕΛΕΥ[ΘΕΡΙΟΣ]. Rv. Pegasus flying l., AP monogram to l., ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ[ΩΝ] around. 2.15 grams. SNG ANS 493 corr. (same dies), SNG Lloyd 1440 (same dies), SNG Cop. 710 corr.(same dies), Jameson 851 (same dies), Rizzo pl.58.1 (same dies), Weber 1639. About Extremely Fine. (5,000-7,000)

Timoleon was a Corinthian general who, in response to a Syracusan delegation, was sent by Corinth in 344 B.C. to restore peace and stability to Syracuse, a city oppressed by the tyrannies of Dionysios II and Hiketas and torn by incessant internal feuding. Timoleon set sail with a few of the leading citizens of Corinth and a small band of mercenaries. They landed at Tauromenion and received a friendly reception. Against overwhelming odds Timoleon managed to drive Dionysios II from the citadel of Syracuse in Ortygia and capture the rest of the city from Hiketas, tyrant of Leontinoi and then master of most of Syracuse. Timoleon then proceeded to establish a popular government in Syracuse based on the democratic laws of Diocles. The citadel on Ortygia, center of Dionysios II's power, was razed and a court of justice erected on its site. New settlers were brought from Corinth, Syracuse's mother city, and from elsewhere in Greece. Timoleon's reforms in Syracuse brought him the attention and support of Greeks throughout Sicily. With the aid of other Greek cities he invaded Carthaginian-held areas of Sicily. In 341 B.C. he decisively defeated on the banks of the Crimisus river a much larger, newly levied army which Carthage had been induced to send at the instigation of Timoleon's old foe, Hiketias. The war with Carthage continued until 338 B.C. at which time Hiketias was captured and killed and a peace treaty was signed which confined the dominion of Carthage to the west of the Halycus river. Growing blind, Timoleon withdraw from public life. In a relatively short time he had given Syracuse a stable and democratic government, removed tyrants from Greek Sicily and restored local autonomy, resettled some important cities, and confined the Carthaginians to the western 1/3rd of the island. Sicily, for the first time in over a century, entered upon a period, however brief, of peace and great prosperity.

The above coin, again an emergency issue to pay the mercenary soldiers serving Timoleon, bore designs of particular significance. Zeus Eleutherios was the personification of freedom while Pegasus was the emblem of Corinth, the parent city of Timoleon and of Syracuse itself.

*Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Triton VII, January 2004, lot 96), NAC 9 (April 1996, lot 233).*





Lot No. 2124

- 2124 SYRACUSE. Timoleon and the Third Democracy, 344-317 B.C. Gold Hemidrachm.-30 Litrai, ca.344-335 B.C.** Laureate head of Zeus Eleutherios l., [IEY]Σ EΛEY[ΘEPIOΣ]. Rv. Pegasus flying l., AP monogram to l., three pellets below, ΣΥΡΑ[KO]ΣΙΩΝ around. 2.14 grams. Cf. SNG ANS 493, SNG Lloyd 1440 (same dies), Jameson 851 (same dies), Rizzo pl.58.1 (same dies), Weber 1639. About Extremely Fine. (5,000-7,000)



Lot No. 2125

- 2125 SYRACUSE. Timoleon and the Third Democracy, 344-317 B.C. Stater of Corinthian weight, 344-335 B.C.** Pegasus flying l. Rv. Head of Athena r. wearing Corinthian helmet, [Σ]ΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ before. 8.63 grams. SNG ANS 994. Dark gray with pleasing iridescent red, blue and gold. Nicely centered. Extremely Fine and Choice. (2,000-2,500)

When Timoleon arrived in Sicily there was no local currency sufficient to pay his mercenary troops. No Greek coinage had been minted for several decades in Sicily and the older coins that remained in circulation were worn and of mixed origin. Timoleon undoubtedly brought with him a war-chest consisting primarily of Staters (Pegasi) from his native Corinth and her allies and colonies in northwestern Greece. These quickly became the dominant currency in Greek Sicily. When bullion became available, it is not surprising that Timoleon struck his own Staters, based on the weight and bearing the types of his native Corinthian Staters, but with the Syracusan ethnic. Hoards of Pegasi found in Sicily indicate that Corinth and her colonies along the western coast of Greece became the middlemen for the importation of Sicilian agricultural produce into mainland Greece which they paid for in Pegasi.

*Ex Hess-Divo 307 (June 2007, lot 1083).*



Lot No. 2126

- 2126 SYRACUSE. Agathokles, 317-289 B.C. Gold Dekadrachm-50 Litrai, ca.317-310 B.C.** Laureate head of Apollo r. Rv. Charioteer driving biga r. holding kentron in r. hand, ΣΥΡΑ-Κ-ΟΣΙΩΝ around. 4.30 grams. SNG ANS 549, SNG Lloyd 1472, SNG Cop.1745, Jameson 858 var (grain ear on obverse), Gulbenkian 328 (same dies), Pozzi 1313 (same dies), Weber 1665. About Extremely Fine. (2,500-3,000)

Agathokles was the son of a potter. He was banished twice from Syracuse for attempting to overthrow the oligarchical party there. He returned in 317 B.C., backed by an army of mercenaries, and established himself as master of Syracuse. Agathokles then proceeded to subdue the greater part of Sicily. His successes naturally caught the attention of the Carthaginians who defeated him in 311 B.C. and besieged him in Syracuse. Agathokles took the bold step of breaking the blockade and carrying the war to Carthage in Africa. After several victories, Agathokles was decisively defeated in 306 B.C. and fled secretly to Sicily. Carthage, however, was too weak to prosecute the war vigorously, so after some concluding campaigns peace was established. In 304 B.C. Agathokles assumed the title king and established his rule over the Greek cities of eastern Sicily even more firmly. The end of his reign was marred by terrible discord within his family. In his last will he renounced the dynastic succession and restored liberty to Syracuse, but this freedom was to last only about a year, ended by the rise of a new tyrant, Hiketas.

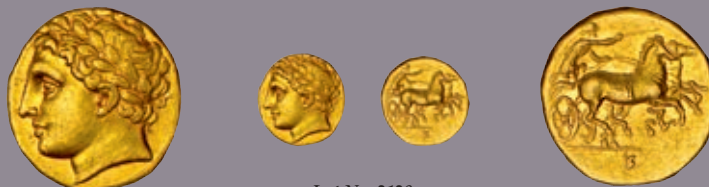
*Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Triton VII, January 2004, lot 101), NFA XXIX (August 1992, lot 39).*



Lot No. 2127

- 2127 SYRACUSE. Agathokles, 317-289 B.C.** Electrum 12½ Litrai, *ca.* 310-305 B.C. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rv. Lyre, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ around. 1.83 grams. SNG ANS 617, Jameson 847, Jenkins Group A, pl.14g/h (but higher gold content). Well centered. Close to Extremely Fine. (1,500-2,000)

The Electrum coinage of Syracuse is an interesting anomaly. Dated by Jenkins to the reign of Agathokles from about 310 B.C. onwards, the Syracusan Electrum was undoubtedly intended to circulate in Sicily where hoards reveal a considerable mixing of Syracusan and Carthaginian Electrum and the local population was clearly comfortable with both issues. Why, however, Syracuse added Electrum to their usual production of Gold and Silver coins remains unclear. Jenkins suggests that it might have been an experiment prompted by the fact that under Agathokles Syracuse controlled much of Sicily and the Electrum would have served as an acceptable currency over the entire island.



Lot No. 2128

- 2128 SYRACUSE. Agathokles, 317-289 B.C.** Gold Tetrobol-Dekadrachm, *ca.* 295 B.C. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rv. Charioteer driving biga r., kentron in r. hand, reins in l., triskeles below horses, monogram in ex. 2.83 grams. Bérend, *l'or* pl.9.11, SNG ANS 706 var. (Φ in ex.), SNG Lloyd 1474 var. (T in ex.), Gulbenkian 337. Extremely Fine. (3,000-4,000)  
*Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Triton VII, January 2004, lot 110)*

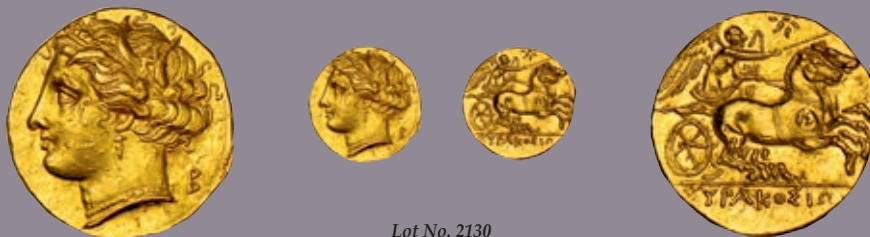


Lot No. 2129

- 2129 SYRACUSE. Agathokles, 317-289 B.C.** Stater, *period 1* (317-310 B.C.). Head of Athena r. wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with griffin, symbol trophy to l. Rv. Pegasus flying l., ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ around, triskeles to l. 8.66 grams. Cf. SNG ANS 558. Pale gray and golden. Choice Extremely Fine. (2,000-3,000)

The early silver issues of Agathokles continued the Pegasi instituted by Timoleon, but with the change of placing the head of Athena on the obverse and Pegasus on the reverse. Later, in approximately 305 B.C., Tetradrachms were reintroduced, first bearing a version of the familiar Arethusa/quadruga types with the ethnic of the city, later bearing new types (Persephone/Nike) and the name of Agathokles when he had assumed the title 'king'.

## Very Rare Syracusan Gold Hemistater



Lot No. 2130

- 2130 SYRACUSE. Thoenon and Sosistratos, 278 B.C. Gold Hemistater-Dekadrachm.** Head of Persephone I., hair wreathed with grain ears, B behind. Rv. Nike driving biga galloping r., holding kenton in r. hand, reins in l., star above, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩ[N] below. 4.27 grams. T.V. Buttrey, "The Morgantina Gold Hoard and the Coinage of Hiketas," *NumChron* 1973, dies 6-X; Jameson 870 (same dies), Giesecke, *Sicilia Numismatica* pl.24.3=Pozzi 1329 (same dies), Hirsch 684 (same dies). **Very rare.** Extremely Fine. (4,500-5,500)

Stylistically, the above coin is quite similar to the gold issues of Hiketas, who ruled as tyrant of Syracuse from 288 to 279 B.C. More recent scholarship, however, has placed this issue with his successor, Thoenon. With the death of Agathokles the Greek cities of Sicily fell back to their bickering and internal dissention. The time was ripe for the rise of a new group of petty tyrants. Hiketas seized Syracuse and when defeated by the Carthaginians was replaced by Thoenon as tyrant of the city. Thoenon in turn was attacked by the new tyrant of Akragas, Sosistratos, and was besieged on the island of Ortygia. Carthage saw this dissention as an opportunity and sent a fleet of 120 ships to attack Syracuse with the aim of eventually conquering the whole island. This new Carthaginian threat brought Thoenon and Sosistratos to their senses. They united against the common enemy and with other Greeks requested the assistance of Pyrrhos, promising to place their troops under his command and to accept his overlordship. Pyrrhos, ever the adventurer and opportunist, saw this as an opportunity of become king of all of Sicily and perhaps even Carthage. He arrived in Sicily with 10,000 men, marched to Syracuse where he was admitted and given the forces of the two tyrants. The Carthaginians sailed away and Pyrrhos was proclaimed king of Sicily and supreme commander of the combined army by the rulers of the Greek cities. As noted above, Pyrrhos met with initial success against the Carthaginians, nearly driving them from the island. However, dissention within the Greek ranks, fueled by Pyrrhos' own high-handed tactics, caused Sosistratos to withdraw his forces to Akragas. Fearing that Thoenon would do likewise, Pyrrhos had him killed. With the Greek alliance effectively destroyed and with the arrival of Carthaginian reinforcements, Pyrrhos was forced to abandon Sicily and return to Italy.

The above coin was part of a war issue, struck by Thoenon and Sosistratos to fund the war against Carthage and, in particular, to pay Pyrrhos and his mercenary army.

*Ex James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Triton VII, January 2004, lot 114).*



Lot No. 2131

- 2131 SYRACUSE. Hieron II, 274-215 B.C. 16 Litrai, ca.216-215 B.C.** Diademed and veiled bust l. of Queen Philistis, wife of Hieron II, ear of grain behind. Rv. Nike driving galloping quadriga r., leaning forward and holding reins in both hands, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣ ΣΑΣ/ΚΙ above, ear of grain below horses and ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ in ex. 13.60 grams. SNG Lloyd 1543 var. Pleasing medium gray tone. Extremely Fine. (2,500-3,500)

After an early conflict with Rome, Hieron concluded a peace treaty in 263 B.C. whereby he became an ally of Rome, paying an indemnity of 100 Talents with a promise of an annual tribute of 25 Talents for 15 years, and providing her with ships and supplies during the Punic Wars. During his reign Syracuse enjoyed great prosperity, relying on the protection of Rome and a strong fleet. The depiction of Philistis, Hieron's wife, on the above coin can be compared to Arsinoë on contemporary Egyptian issues.





Lot No. 2132

**Extremely Rare Late Syracusan Gold Dekadrachm  
The Second Known Specimen**



Lot No. 2132

- 2132 SYRACUSE. Fifth Democracy, 214-212 B.C. Gold Dekadrachm.** Female head l. wearing diadem, AT monogram to r. Rv. Slow quadriga driven r. by Nike, holding reins and kentron, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩ [N] in ex. 4.29 grams. De Luynes 1390 (this reverse die)=Burnet D 1=Carroccio pl.XVII.L. Of the highest rarity, only the second specimen known. Virtually as struck and F.D.C. (50,000-60,000)

During the reign of Hieron II, 275-215 B.C., Syracuse became an ally of Rome and remained loyally so until his death in 215 B.C. Under Roman protection and due in large measure to Hieron's mercantile policy, Syracuse became a wealthy and magnificent city, protected by a large fleet and impressive natural and man-made defences, including clever machines designed by Archimedes. With Hieron's death at the remarkable age of 92, rule passed to his 15 year-old grandson, Hieronymos. The new king, young and headstrong and under the influence of Hieron's pro-Carthaginian sons-in-law, reversed the policy of his grandfather and concluded an alliance with Carthage. After all, Hannibal's decisive victory at Cannae in 216 B.C. and the revolt of many of Rome's Italian allies suggested a swift and decisive Carthaginian victory. Syracuse sent expeditions to capture various Sicilian cities held by Roman garrisons. In the summer of 214 B.C. Hieronymos was assassinated at Leontinoi in the midst of his army. In the ensuing turmoil the regicides, uniting with those who generally hated Hieronymos and with those who favored Rome, over-stepped the mark when they murdered Adranodorus, the regent, and all the women of the royal family. Meanwhile Carthaginian agents enflamed the populace, and more importantly the Syracusan army, with tales of Roman brutality. When these soldiers returned to Syracuse, they proceeded to massacre the pro-Roman party. The Syracusan populace unanimously decided to defy Rome and continue the allegiance with Carthage.

The above war issue, like the other war coinages of the period, is of the highest artistic quality. The types, however, are not new. The female head appearing on the coins of Hieron II and Hieronymos is now adorned with a diadem rather than a wreath of grain. The reverse bears the slow quadriga driven by Nike, derived from the familiar 16 Litrai silver pieces struck by Hieron II for his wife, Queen Philistis.

*Ex NAC 27 (May 2004, lot 131), A.D.M. Collection (sold privately by the Numismatic Department of Bank Leu).*



Lot No. 2133

- 2133 SYRACUSE. Fifth Democracy, 214-212 B.C. 5 Litrai.** Bearded head of Herakles l. wearing lion's skin. Rv. Galloping biga r. driven by Nike, XAP above, [ΣΥΡ]ΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ below. 5.04 grams. Burnett, *Enna Hoard* 24.47b (**this coin**). **Very rare.** Vigorous style. Pleasing medium gray toning with a minor layer of deposits on the reverse periphery. Virtually Uncirculated and exceptionally attractive. (5,500-6,500)

The appearance of the bearded head of Herakles on the obverse of this issue is quite interesting. While the choice of Herakles was not unprecedented, for example on the Syracusan bronzes of Pyrrhos, it is a beardless Herakles. It should also be mentioned that in the ancient Greek world, Herakles often symbolized the conflict between Greeks and non-Greeks. It is undoubtedly used in this context on the issue of Dionysios which depicted a young Herakles strangling the Nemean lion, Syracuse fighting the barbarian Carthaginians.

*Ex Hess-Divo 307 (June 2007, lot 1100).*

## SICULO-PUNIC ISSUES



*Lot No. 2134*

- 2134** SICULO-PUNIC. "QRTHDST." Ca.410-395 B.C. Carthage mint. Tetradrachm. Forepart of horse r., Nike above flying r. holding wreath and caduceus over horse's head, ear of grain before, Punic legend "QRTHDST" below. Rv. Palm tree with two date clusters. 17.18 grams. Jenkins, Part II. SNR 53. 17. Nicely toned pale and medium gray. Sharply struck. Choice Very Fine. (3,000-4,000)

Jenkins believes that this issue was struck at Carthage and used to pay troops fighting in Sicily. In that connection, this issue probably coincides with the Carthaginian decision to send a military force in 410 B.C. to intervene in Sicily on behalf of Segesta. This resulted in a very long Carthaginian involvement in Sicilian affairs that finally culminated in the confrontation with Rome in the First Punic War (264-241 B.C.).



*Lot No. 2135*

- 2135** SICULO-PUNIC. "People of the Camp." Ca.320/315-305/300 B.C. Tetradrachm. Head of Arethusa l., four dolphins around, scallop shell before. Rv. Horse's head to l., palm tree behind, 'MMHNT ("People of the Camp") in Punic letters below. 16.97 grams. Jenkins Part 3, SNR 56 (1971), pl.11.160. Pale gray surfaces with light golden iridescence and some lustre. Unusually fine style. Extremely Fine. (2,000-3,000)

This coinage was struck during an outbreak of further hostilities between Carthage and Sicily. Successful efforts by Agathokles to subdue the greater part of Sicily naturally aroused a response from Carthage. The tide of the war turned as Agathokles was defeated and besieged in Syracuse. In a bold move, Agathokles broke through the blockade and landed in North Africa to threaten Carthage itself. After several initial victories, Agathokles was decisively defeated in 306 B.C. and fled to Sicily. Carthage, however, was too weakened to press its advantage and concluded a peace treaty with Agathokles that left him in firm control of eastern Sicily.



## MAINLAND GREECE

### MACEDON AND NORTHERN GREECE



*Lot No. 2136*

- 2136 MENDE. Macedon. Ca.500-480 B.C. Tetradrachm.** Ithyphallic ass walking r., crow r. on rump, traces of ethnic before. Rv. Four part mill-sail incuse square. 14.95 grams. Rosen 98 var., Pozzi 1539 (this coin), cf. Noe 7. Dark tone. Very Fine. (2,500-3,500)

The Chalcidice in general, and Mende in particular, was famous for its wine, the export of which provided the silver for an ample early coinage. The entire area, as well as Thrace and Macedonia, fell under Persian control as the armies of Xerxes sought to gain mastery over the Greek mainland. Greek victories in 480-479 B.C. over the Persian fleet at Salamis and Mycale and over the Persian army at Plataea forced the Persians to return to Asia. After their withdrawal, Mende joined the Athenian alliance and remained a faithful supporter of Athens until well into the Peloponnesian War. The Chalcidice was an important source of timber, essential for the maintenance of the Athenian fleet. In 424 B.C., however, Mende and other cities in the Chalcidice revolted from the alliance and went over to the Spartan General Brasidas.

*Ex Athanasios Rhousopoulos Collection (Hirsch 13-May 1905, lot 885).*



*Lot No. 2137*

- 2137 NEAPOLIS. Macedon. Ca.500-480 B.C. Stater.** Gorgoneion facing. Rv. Quadripartite incuse square of mill-sail pattern. 9.71 grams. SNG ANS 403, Svor. *Hellén.* pl.IX.35. Pleasing medium gray tone. Close to Extremely Fine. (3,500-4,500)

Neapolis, situated at the foot of Mount Pangaeus, opposite Thasos, was strategically situated on the only point where the great military road through Thrace touched the sea. It undoubtedly profited from its proximity to the neighboring Pangaeian silver mines insofar as it produced an extensive and early coinage. As with the Mende Tetradrachm above, this series was initiated slightly before and was continued during the period of Persian overlordship.

## Archaic "Lete" Stater



Lot No. 2138

- 2138 SIRIS ("LETE"). Macedon. Ca.500 B.C.** Stater. Satyr advancing r., seizing nymph by wrist who looks back and raises her l. arm, pellet above and to l. Rv. Incuse square divided diagonally. 9.93 grams. SNG ANS 955, Svor. *Hellén.* pl.VIII.5. Dark gray. Choice Very Fine. (2,500-3,500)

The original attribution of this series to Lete was based on an incorrect reading of a late, inscribed issue. More recent studies and an exceptional inscribed example recently auctioned clearly show that the ethnic is CIRINON (retrograde), indicating the town of Siris (modern Seres). Kraay goes further to suggest that the issue may have been minted by the tribe of the Satrae who, Herodotus states, were working most of the mines on Mount Pangaeus in the early 5th century. In this case the appearance of the satyr may be a punning allusion to the name of the tribe.

## Rare Macedonian Oktadrachm



Lot No. 2139

- 2139 THE BISALTAI. Macedon. Ca.475-465 B.C.** Oktadrachm. Huntsman wearing petasos and armed with two spears standing r. behind horse, traces of ethnic around. Rv. Shallow quadripartite incuse square. 28.32 grams. Cf. Svor. *Hellén.* pl.XI.6 var. Medium gray. Very Fine and rare. (6,000-8,000)

The Bisaltai occupied the tract of land west of the Strymon river, including mountains rich in silver which separate the valley of the Strymon from Mygdonia. After the Persian retreat in 479 B.C., Alexander I of Macedon (495-454 B.C.) proceeded to acquire the whole of the Bisaltian territory as far as the Strymon, including its rich mines. Alexander continued this huntsman obverse, but adding his own name to the reverse.



*Lot No. 2140*



## Very Rare Dekadrachm of the Derrones



Lot No. 2140

- 2140 THE DERRONES. Thraco-Macedonian Tribes. Ca.480 B.C. Dodekadrachm. Male figure holding whip, seated in cart r. drawn by two oxen, crested Corinthian helmet above, palmette below. Rv. Triskeles. 34.94 grams. Svor. *Hellén.* pl.I.12, cf. SNG Dewing 1015. Well struck on a broad flan. Minor edge split and a thin band of peripheral deposits of horn silver. Very Fine and **very rare**. (25,000-30,000)**

While the precise location of the Derrones has been a source of much debate, current scholarship tends to see them as an inland tribe of Paeonia, north of Macedonia. The source of their silver may well have been the rich mine near Lake Prasias, which, according to Herodotus, was subsequently taken over by Alexander I of Macedon. It seems likely that the Derrones roughly coined the silver they mined for export. If this is true, the greatly variable weights for this series is puzzling. "Dodekadrachms" can be anywhere from slightly over 30 to nearly 40 grams. It has been argued that this merely indicates the lack of sophistication or ineptitude of the Derrones. In any case, this inexactitude would seem to negate whatever value coining the silver would have served in the first place. Perhaps different weight standards were employed by the Derrones depending upon the requirements of the intended recipient. While this might suggest an unrealistic complexity for the time period or geographical location, we frequently err in underestimating the sophistication, or at the very least shrewdness, of the ancients. As noted below, Thracian and Thraco-Macedonian silver was part of an involved trading pattern in which the silver was conveyed by Ionian and island traders to Egypt in exchange for grain and, undoubtedly, other commodities.



Lot No. 2141

- 2141 THE DERRONES. Thraco-Macedonian Tribes. Ca.479-465 B.C.** Dodekadrachm. Bearded figure, holding whip, seated in cart drawn r. by bull, crested Corinthian helmet above, aphlaston below. Rv. Triskeles. 30.37 grams. Cf. SNG Rosen 121 (symbol palmettes). Sharply struck obverse from shifted obverse die, reverse typically weak with a series of deep pockets in the surface indicating an improperly prepared blank. Extremely Fine. (15,000-20,000)

As with the Bisaltai, the coinage of the Derrones appears to have ended when the rich silver mines were taken over by Alexander I of Macedon.



Lot No. 2142

- 2142 OLYNTHOS. Macedon. Before 432 B.C.** Tetrobol. Horse standing r. attached by bridle to Ionic column. Rv. Eagle flying, holding serpent in beak, OA[YN], all in shallow incuse square. 2.39 grams. SNG ANS 465. Medium gray toning, slightly grainy. **Rare.** Extremely Fine. (1,250-1,750)

Olynthos was founded in the Chalcidice at the head of the Toronaic Gulf. The above coin is part of the first series to bear the name of Olynthos. After the withdrawal of the Persians in 479 B.C. the cities of the Chalcidice became part of the Greek alliance against Persia. This confederation, the Delian League, was led by Athens who came to control its finances and policy. In 449/8 B.C. Athens passed the Currency Decree which required the member states of the Delian League to pay their annual assessments in Athenian currency. This served to restrict the production of local coinages and in the Chalcidice only two mints, Akanthos and Mende, continued to produce substantial coin issues, and even these were curtailed, at least for a while. In light of this, it is not surprising that the first issues of Olynthos were limited to Tetrobols which would have served only local commerce.



Lot No. 2143

- 2143 OLYNTHOS. Chalcidian League. Ca.383-379 B.C.** Tetradrachm. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rv. Kithara, tripod above, [XA]AKIAEΩN around, KPA below. 14.32 grams. SNG ANS 488, Robinson-Clement pl.XXVII.82a (**this coin**). Medium gray toning with pale golden iridescence. About Extremely Fine. (3,000-4,000)

Growing tensions between Corinth and Sparta on one side and Athens on the other, culminating in the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War in 431 B.C., caused Athens to attempt to tighten its grip on its tributary allies. In 434 B.C. Athens had raised the tribute of Potidaia to 15 Talents. Potidaia revolted and was joined by other cities in the Chalcidice. Potidaia fell to the Athenians in 430 B.C., but Athens was unable to restore its authority in the rest of the Chalcidice where resistance to Athens continued. Under the leadership of Olynthos, the Chalcidian League was formed and immediately commenced production of coinage in its own name, including gold Staters and silver Tetradrachms. This series of coins continued until 348 B.C. when Olynthos was captured by Philip II of Macedon and the League was dissolved.



Lot No. 2144

- 2144 POTIDAIA. Macedon. Ca.500-480 B.C. Tetradrachm.** Poseidon Hippios carrying trident, on horseback r. Rv. Shallow incuse square divided diagonally. 17.05 grams. Cf. SNG ANS 688 (but no star). Pale gray toning, somewhat grainy surfaces. Choice Very Fine. (3,000-4,000)

Potidaia, a Corinthian colony, joined other cities of the Chalcidice and northern Macedonia in producing archaic coinage in the period ca.500-480 B.C. Significant coin production from such diverse locations as Potidaia, Mende, Neapolis and the tribes to the north suggests a commercial activity that was not diminished by the Persian occupation.



Lot No. 2145

- 2145 AMPHIPOLIS. Macedon. Ca.400-380 B.C. Obol.** Youthful male head r., hair bound with taenia. Rv. Fish downwards to r., A-M-Φ-I around, in linear square, all within shallow incuse square. 0.51 grams. Lorber *Amphipolis* 68c (**this coin**), SNG ANS 83. Lovely dark gray cabinet toning. Extremely Fine. A superb silver fraction. (2,000-3,000)

Amphipolis was strategically situated on the river Strymon, controlling the western approach to the mines and timber standings of Mt. Pangaeus. Colonized by Athens in 437 B.C., it remained under Athenian control until 424 B.C. when the Spartan general Brasidas induced the city to revolt. The Peace of Nikias in 421 B.C. nominally ceded Amphipolis back to Athens, though it continued to maintain its independence, in alliance with the Chalcidian League, despite Athenian attempts to recover it in 416 B.C. and later in 368-365 B.C. Amphipolis was finally captured by Philip II of Macedon in 357 B.C. and it remained under the Macedonian kings until 168 B.C. Amphipolis does not appear to have struck coinage until the last decade on the 5th century B.C., at which time it produced a magnificent series of facing head Apollo Tetradrachms and fractions. Given a combination of economic and political ties, it is natural that Amphipolis adapted the weight standard of the Chalcidian League for these issues.

*Ex Hess-Divo 307 (June 2007, lot 1121).*



Lot No. 2146

- 2146 AMPHIPOLIS. Macedon. 369/8 B.C. Drachm.** Laureate head of Apollo  $\frac{3}{4}$  facing r. Rv. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ on raised square frame, race torch within, all in incuse square. 3.42 grams. Lorber 59. Pale gray, slightly granular surfaces. Choice Very Fine. (2,000-3,000)





Lot No. 2147

- 2147 KINGS OF MACEDON. Philip II, 359-336 B.C. Gold Stater, ca.340/336-328 B.C. Pella.** Laureate head of Apollo r. Rv. Driver with goad in galloping biga r., thunderbolt below, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ in ex. 8.60 grams. le Rider pl.56.108 var. (2,500-3,000)  
Well centered on a full flan. Extremely Fine.

Philip II, father of Alexander, can be credited with laying the foundations of the empire that his son would later create. Philip united Macedonia by removing the semi-independent principalities of upper Macedonia. He extended his control to include Thrace, Thessaly and the Chalcidice. With the capture of Amphipolis and exploitation of the Pangaeum mines Macedonia secured an ample supply of bullion with which to provide a stable new currency. His use of Chalcidian weight standards for this new coinage and his alliance with the Chalcidian League favored trade and the economic growth of Macedonia, which in turn supported a strong, standing, professional army, hardened by the incessant campaigning that had created Philip's kingdom. The two mints active under Philip were Pella and probably Amphipolis. Both these mints continued to produce gold and silver Philip issues after his death. Philip's silver coins appear not to have circulated much beyond Macedonia and the Greek mainland, but his gold Staters circulated widely in Asia Minor. In fact, we find some Asian mints, (such as Lampsakos, Abydos, Kolophon, Magnesia, Miletos and Teos) continuing to produce Philip Staters after the death of Alexander. As the first Greek gold coin to be produced in great quantity, the Staters of Philip II were famous in the ancient world. The nickname "Philippi" became the generic term used by the Romans to describe any non-Roman gold coin. To the north the designs of the "Philippus" were adapted by Celtic tribes of the Danube valley and then transmitted to the native tribes in Switzerland, Gaul and ultimately Britain, producing ever more abstract and disjointed versions whose relationship to the Macedonian originals can only be barely recognized.



Lot No. 2148

- 2148 KINGS OF MACEDON. Philip II, 359-336 B.C. Gold Stater, ca.323-316 B.C. Lampsakos.** Laureate head of Apollo r. Rv. Driver with goad in galloping biga r. E(retrograde)K monogram below, crescent-A to r., ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ and ear of grain in ex. 8.58 grams. Thompson-Bellinger pl.7.169. Broad flan. Extremely Fine. (3,000-3,500)



Lot No. 2149

- 2149 KINGS OF MACEDON. Philip II, 359-336 B.C. Gold 1/4 Stater, ca.340-328 or 336-328 B.C. Pella.** Head of Herakles r. wearing lion's skin. Rv. Bow above club, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ and trident below. 2.15 grams. le Rider pl.84.79 (same reverse die). Extremely Fine. (1,500-2,000)

While the gold Staters of Philip II of Macedon are plentiful, the gold fractions, ranging from 1/2 to 1/12 Stater, are scarce to extremely rare.

*Ex The New York Sale VII (January 2005, lot 35), M&M Sale I (1997, lot 69).*



Lot No. 2150

- 2150 KINGS OF MACEDON. Philip II, 359-336 B.C. Gold 1/8 Stater. Pella, ca.340-328 B.C.** Beardless head of Herakles r. Rv. Trident, ΦΙΛΙΠ upward to r., ΠΙΟΥ upward to l. 1.08 grams. le Rider Pl.85.118a (**this coin**). **Rare.** Extremely Fine. (2,000-2,500)

*Ex Hess-Divo 307 (June 2007, lot 1129).*

### Exceptional Philip II Horseman



Lot No. 2151

- 2151 KINGS OF MACEDON. Philip II, 359-336 B.C. Tetradrachm, ca.336/5-329/8 B.C. Pella.** Laureate head of Zeus r. Rv. Naked youth on horseback r. holding palm, kantharos below; ΦΙΛΙΠ-ΠΙΟΥ above. 14.36 grams. le Rider pl.15.347. Pleasing pale gray tone. Exceptionally well styled and detailed with an extraordinarily realistic horseman. The finest depiction of the Philip II horseman this cataloguer has seen. **Extremely Fine.** (4,000-6,000)

### Choice Alexander the Great Distater



Lot No. 2152

- 2152 KINGS OF MACEDON. Alexander III, the Great, 336-323 B.C. Gold Distater, struck ca.330-320 B.C. under Antipater.** 'Amphipolis'. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a serpent, hair in tight ringlets. Rv. Nike standing l. holding wreath in r. hand and stylis in l., trident head downward to l. 17.22 grams. Price 171, Troxel Studies Group A.532-533, Müller 104. About **Extremely Fine.** (8,000-10,000)

Alexander's conquests in the east made available to him the hoarded wealth of the Persian empire. The result was the creation of a gold and silver coinage that superceded anything that had come before and quickly became the international currency of the ancient world. Mints throughout his empire, from Macedonia to Susa struck his gold and silver issues. The predominant gold denomination was the Stater, but some Distaters were also produced, primarily in Macedonia, though an issue is also known from Sidon. The above coin was struck in the kingdom of Macedon, probably at Amphipolis. It was produced under the authority of Antipater, one of Philip's principal generals, who served Alexander as governor of Macedonia and "general of Europe." After the death of Alexander, Antipater was surprised when the Athenians, Aetolians and Thessalians rose in revolt. After initial difficulties he managed, with the aid of Macedonian reinforcements, to break up the rebel league. In 321 B.C. he joined a coalition of Macedonian generals against Perdiccas, who was acting as regent for Alexander's half brother Philip III and Alexander IV, the infant son of the late king born soon after his father's death. Perdiccas' power and arrogance had alarmed the other Macedonian generals. When he was murdered by his own soldiers while attempting to subdue Ptolemy in Egypt, the generals convened in Syria and conferred the regency upon Antipater. His death in 319 B.C. precipitated the struggle that resulted in the break-up of Alexander's empire.

*Ex Triton VIII (January 2005, lot 163).*



Lot No. 2153

- 2153 KINGS OF MACEDON. Alexander the Great, 336-323 B.C. Gold Stater, ca.323-319 B.C. Teos.** Head of Athena r. wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a coiled serpent, flowing hair. Rv. Nike standing l. holding wreath in r. hand and stylis in l., ΠΘ monogram/ AT to l. 8.51 grams. Cf. Price 2263 but AT unlisted for a Stater. Exceptional style. Extremely Fine. (2,000-3,000)



Lot No. 2154

- 2154 KINGS OF MACEDON. Alexander III, the Great, 336-323 B.C. Gold Stater, ca.250-225 B.C. Kallatis.** Head of Athena r. wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a coiled serpent, flowing hair. Rv. Nike standing l. holding wreath in r. hand and stylis in l.; K to l. and PH monogram to lower l. 8.46 grams. Price 909. Exceptionally fine detail. Two minor edge test cuts. Otherwise Extremely Fine. (1,500-2,000)

Kallatis was a Greek city in Moesia Inferior, situated a few miles from the sea on the eastern shore of the Black Sea. Lysimachos had sought to extend his influence in this area as far north as Odessos. After his death in 281 B.C. Kallatis appears to have produced a small issue of autonomous coinage, but generally seems to have relied upon Alexander types, as the above coin illustrates. CAH (vol. VII, pp.90ff) suggests that these Alexander types were marks of submission, imposed upon the cities by one or another of Alexander's successor generals. It seems equally possible, however, that the reappearance of these Alexander types long after his death were a mark of political prudence on the part of the issuing city. They avoided any political declaration at a time when the great Hellenistic kingdoms were vying with each other to gain the position as true successor to Alexander's vast empire. In this case, caught between the kingdoms of Macedonia and Pontos, Kallatis was declaring neither its autonomy nor allegiance to any current ruler, but rather honoring the life of Alexander and his achievements.

### Extraordinarily Rare Alexander Eagle Drachm



Lot No. 2155

- 2155 KINGS OF MACEDON. Alexander III, the Great, 336-323 B.C. Drachm, lifetime issue, struck under Antipater, ca.325-323 B.C. "Amphipolis."** Beardless head of Herakles r. Rv. Eagle standing r. on a lighted torch, head turned, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. 4.27 grams. Price 151, Pozzi 862, Troxell *Studies*, Issue E,168 (only two examples known to Troxell). Pleasing medium gray with an area of dark patination on the upper portion of the reverse. Extremely Fine and extremely rare. (4,000-5,000)

The eagle reverse coinage of Alexander is quite rare. While Price places them all under the heading "Amphipolis" as a convenience, he recognizes that some may well have been produced at a different mint. One suggestion he makes is Aigai in Macedonia, where eagle with head turned types had been produced earlier during the reigns of Amyntas III and Perdikkas III.

*Ex Hess-Divo 307 (June 2007, lot 1140).*



PAIONIA

Lot No. 2156

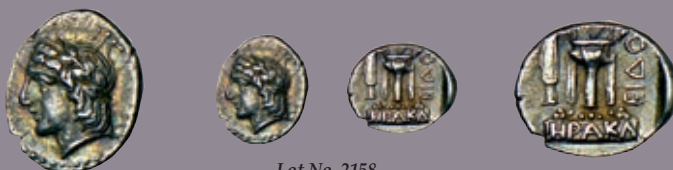
- 2156 KINGS OF PAIONIA. Lykkeios, 356-335 B.C.** Tetradrachm. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rv. Herakles l. struggling with Nemean lion, bow and quiver to r., [ΛΥΚ]ΚΕΙΟΥ above and to r. 12.79 grams. SNG ANS 1019. Well centered on a compact flan, toned a pleasing pale gray. Superb Extremely Fine. (1,000-1,500)

With the death of Perdikkas III in 359 B.C. the Paonians were able to assert their independence from Macedon under the rule of their own king. This autonomy proved to be short-lived. In 356 B.C. the new king, Lykkeios, was forced to submit to Philip II of Macedon. He was permitted, however, to retain his kingship and was allowed to issue an elaborate coinage in his own name.



Lot No. 2157

- 2157 KINGS OF PAIONIA. Lykkeios, 356-335 B.C.** Tetradrachm. Laureate head of Apollo r. with short hair. Rv. Herakles l. wrestling with Nemean lion, bow and quiver in field to r., [ΛΥ]ΚΚΕΙΟΥ above and to r. 12.82 grams. SNG ANS 1021. Broad flan. Obverse slightly off-center, reverse well centered with superb detail. Choice Extremely Fine. (1,000-1,500)



Lot No. 2158

- 2158 DAMASTION. Illyro-Paionian Region. Ca.350-345 B.C.** Hemidrachm. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rv. Tripod on thick base inscribed ΗΡΑΚΑ, ΕΙΔΟ to r., knife to l. 2.26 grams. May 8. **Very rare.** Pleasing medium gray. Choice Very Fine. (900-1,200)

While the precise location of ancient Damastion is not certain, it was probably located just west of the Paionian kingdom, between Paionia and Illyria, near silver mines which provided its principal source of wealth. Damastion appears to have traded mostly with areas to the east—Paionia, Macedon, Thrace and the Chalcidice, though there is some evidence of trade relations with Thessaly to the south as well as Dyrrhachium and Apollonia to the west. The volume of the Damastion coinage suggests that the city exported silver bullion in the form of coin. J.M.F. May in his *The Coinage of Damastion* has noted the stylistic similarities between the coins of Damastion and the Chalcidian League. From this he has deduced close commercial contact. In the early 4th century B.C. the Chalcidian League was strong enough to force Amyntas of Macedon, Philip's father, to accept terms which allowed the League free access to the silver of Damastion. It would appear that the Chalcidians played a great part in the early exploitation of these mines, or at the very least were Damastion's best customer. This trade was seriously damaged in 379 B.C. when Sparta reduced the city of Olynthos after a two year siege and disbanded the League. While the League was subsequently reformed, it could not survive the growing power of Philip II. In 348 B.C. the Macedonians destroyed Olynthos. The resulting disruption of trade had its effects in Damastion. The coinage showed a marked deterioration. In addition, the coins suggest internal upheaval as the ethnic of the city was briefly replaced by the name Herakleidas, presumably the name of the man who took charge of the mines.

## THRACE



*Lot No. 2159*

- 2159 KINGS OF THRACE. Lysimachos, 323-281 B.C.** Drachm, 301/0-300/299 B.C. *Colophon.* Head of young, beardless Herakles r. wearing lion's skin. Rv. Zeus enthroned l. holding eagle in extended r. hand and scepter in l.; symbol forepart of lion/Φ to l., pentagram below.; ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ to r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ [Σ] below. 4.18 grams. Price p.258, L27, Th.120. Perfectly centered and sharply struck. Finest detail and pleasing medium gray and golden toning. Superb Extremely Fine. One of the nicest "Alexander" Drachms we have seen. (500-600)

### Choice Abdera Oktadrachm



*Lot No. 2160*

- 2160 ABDERA. Thrace. 520/15-492 B.C.** Oktadrachm. Griffin seated l. on top of column, r. foreleg raised, EP (magistrate) to l. Rv. Rough quadripartite incuse square. 27.93 grams. May Group XXVI.48 (same obverse die). Dark gray. Choice Very Fine. (5,500-6,500)

Abdera was originally founded in the 7th century B.C. by colonists from Klazomenai. This venture does not seem to have been successful. The city was refounded in 544 B.C. by colonists migrating from Teos who refused to submit to the Persians. Sometime after 540 B.C. Teos instituted a coinage using as its civic badge the seated griffin. Shortly thereafter, Abdera began its own coinage using the same emblem. Kraay (ACGC, p.35) suggests that these two issues were started in planned conjunction as the griffin of Teos always faces right while the griffin of Abdera invariably faces left. The foundation of Abdera's prosperity was its proximity to rich Thracian silver mines. During this period Abdera was part of one of the most important commercial channels of the time. Ionian and island traders took Thracian or Thraco-Macedonian silver to Egypt in exchange for grain. Abdera quickly prospered as an important source of the silver.



*Lot No. 2162*





Lot No. 2161

- 2161 ABDERA. Thrace. Ca.411/10-386/5 B.C. Tetradrachm.** Griffin springing l., both forelegs raised, ΑΒΔΗΡΑ[ΤΕΩΝ] below. Rv. Grape cluster entwined with wreath of ivy, ΗΡΟΦΑΝΗΣ (magistrate) around. 12.76 grams. Cf. May 275 (but no obverse symbol). Unpublished variety. Medium gray, slightly granular. Choice Very Fine. (3,000-4,000)

In 411 B.C. Thasos revolted from the Athenian alliance. The burden of the annual tribute demanded by Athens, reverses in the fortune of Athens as demonstrated most dramatically by the disastrous defeat in Sicily, the overthrow of the Thasian democracy and assistance from Sparta all contributed to this defection. Thucydides implies that Thasos was not the only city in the area to defect. It is known that Abdera did in fact revolt and was suppressed by Athens in 407 B.C. When this Abderan revolt began is not certain, but linking it to the defection of Thasos seems probable, since it coincides with a period of Athenian weakness. In 413 B.C. Athens had lost most of her fleet and although she quickly began to rebuild, she had no trained crews. Those squadrons she could spare for the northern theater were occupied mostly in collecting what tribute they could, rather than suppressing revolt. It was not until 407 B.C. that Athens had a strong enough fleet to mount an offensive in the north. Athenian successes were short-lived however. In 405 B.C. the last Athenian fleet was surprised and destroyed at Aegospotami and Athens capitulated in 404 B.C. Numismatically, the defection of Abdera is linked to a change to the Aeginetic standard which resulted in a reduction in the weight of their Tetradrachms. This can be viewed as an indication of a definite break with Athens and, presumably, the establishment of a monetary connection with the Peloponnesians. In ca. 386/5 B.C. Abdera went over to the Persian standard, perhaps indicating a greater attention to the Asiatic coastal trade as the balance of power tilted against Sparta. The reverse of this coin suggests that, just as at Thasos, wine export was an important part of this trade.

## CHERSONESOS

### Extremely Rare Miltiades II Tetradrachm



Lot No. 2162

- 2162 CHERSONESOS. Miltiades II, ca.495-494 B.C. Tetradrachm.** Lion of Miletos standing r., head l. raising l. forepaw, tail curled above. Rv. Head of Athena l. wearing crested Attic helmet and earring, within incuse square. 16.21 grams. Seltman Group unlisted reverse die), Traité pl.LVII.15, Pozzi 1101, Weber 2400, Hirsch 897. Dark gray. Choice Very Fine. **Extremely rare, the finest of six known.** (35,000-45,000)

Miltiades II, an Athenian aristocrat, was sent in 515 B.C. by the Athenian tyrant Hippias to rule the Chersonese, a strategic point in Athens' grain trade. In the Thracian Chersonese a small kingdom had already been established in the middle of the 6th century by Miltiades' brother, Stesagoras, and his uncle, Miltiades the Elder. Once in the Chersonese, Miltiades II found himself forced to submit to Persian overlordship and to serve in the campaign of Darius I against the Skythians. This Persian allegiance was short-lived, as Miltiades joined in the Ionian Revolt against Darius I. With the Persian victory and the crushing of the Ionian Revolt, Miltiades was forced to flee to Athens. In 490 B.C. Miltiades persuaded the Athenians to confront the Persians at Marathon and played a key role in the subsequent Athenian victory. Issued during the Ionian Revolt (499-494 B.C.), the above Tetradrachm announced the pro-Ionian allegiance of Miltiades. It was struck on the Attic rather than the Persian standard. The obverse bears the heraldic lion associated with Miletos, the principal city leading the revolt, and the reverse shows Athena, patroness and protector of Athens, which had sent a fleet to assist the Ionian cities.

THASOS

Lot No. 2163

- 2163 THASOS. Ca.480 B.C. Stater.** Satyr r. holding struggling nymph, Θ below. Rv. Quadripartite incuse square. 8.68 grams. Svor. *Hellén.* pl.X.21. Medium gray. Very Fine. (2,000-3,000)

The island of Thasos was colonized from Paros in approximately 680 B.C. It derived enormous wealth from the mines of precious metals which it controlled on the island and adjacent mainland. According to Herodotus, these mines yielded, shortly before the Persian invasion, as much as from 200 to 300 Talents annually. The type of satyr and nymph was derived from coins produced, perhaps by the tribe of the Satrae, around the area of Mt. Pangaeus.

BOIOTIA**Rare Tanagra Stater**

Lot No. 2164

- 2164 TANAGRA. Boiotia. 457-448 B.C. Stater.** Boiotian shield. Rv. Forepart of horse r. holding stalks of grain or grass in its mouth, T-A across upper field, all in incuse square. 12.33 grams. Head *Boeotia* p.27, pl.II.5=BMC 23, pl.X.1; Traité III.335, pl.CCIII.34 (same dies), Winterthur 1895 (same dies); Weber 3229 (**this coin**). Pleasing dark gray. Nearly Extremely Fine. **Rare.** (6,500-7,500)

At the end of the 6th-early 5th century, Tanagra was one of three Boiotian mints striking silver bearing the emblem of the Boiotian shield, the other mints being Haliartos and Thebes. The above coin dates from the time when Athens, having overrun and occupied most of Boiotia, established pro-Athenian democracies in many of the towns. At this time Tanagra, like several other Boiotian cities, retained the Boiotian shield obverse for its coins but placed the mint initials and a distinctive type on the reverse. It is probable that this rare coin with the stalks of grain or grass in the horse's mouth refer to the local cult of two mythological heroes of Tanagra, Leukippos and Ephippos.

Tanagra, which traditionally had closer connections to Athens than the rest of Boiotia, had hoped to assume a leadership role in Boiotia, particularly since Thebes was in disgrace because of its support of the Persians in 480-479 B.C. In 446 B.C., however, Athens was forced to evacuate Boiotia and Tanagra's hopes for hegemony died. Theban ascendancy in Boiotia was restored and continued, with minor interruption until that city was destroyed by Philip II of Macedon.

*Ex Triton IX (January 2006, lot 258), Hess-Leu 45 (May 1970, lot 178), Sir Hermann Weber Collection, 3229.*



Lot No. 2165

- 2165 TANAGRA. Boiotia. Early-mid 4th Century B.C. Stater.** Boiotian shield. Rv. Forepart of horse galloping r., laurel garland around its neck, T-A flanking head; all in shallow circular incuse. 12.16 grams. BCD Boiotia 265 (same dies). Pleasing pale gray and golden. Minor, hairline flan crack. Choice Very Fine. (2,500-3,500)



Lot No. 2166

- 2166 THEBES. Boiotia. 525-480 B.C. Archaic Drachm.** Boiotian shield. Rv. Quadripartite incuse square. 5.73 grams. Cf. SNG Cop.241. Dark gray patina. Choice Very Fine. (1,250-1,750)

Late in the 6th century Thebes, primarily to counter the influence of Orchomenos, its main rival, began forming an alliance that later became the Boiotian League. Shortly thereafter, in approximately 525 B.C., Thebes issued a series of Drachms and fractions with the Boiotian shield on the obverse and a patterned punch, typically a mill-sail, on the reverse. The above coin is an excellent example of this series. Haliartos and Tanagra soon minted similar issues, but with the addition of mint letters in the apertures on either side of the shield. Theban authority was seriously damaged by the Persian War of 480-479 B.C.. At first Thebes supported their fellow Greeks by sending 700 Hoplitcs to join Leonidas and his 300 Spartans at Thermopylae, but the governing Theban aristocracy soon changed sides. Whether they felt that the odds overwhelmingly favored the huge Persian army, or were giving vent to their deep aversion to Athens, the Thebans became Persian allies and fought at their side at the battle of Plataea. Defeated at this battle, the Persians abandoned Greece and Thebes was at the mercy of the victorious Greeks. The city was deprived of its presidency of the League and did not recover it until 446 B.C.



Lot No. 2167

- 2167 THEBES. Boiotia. Ca.480-460 B.C. Archaic Stater.** Boiotian shield, rim divided into eight segments. Rv. Incuse square with mill-sail pattern, Θ in center. 12.30 grams. SNG Cop.248. Obverse slightly off-center, pleasing dark cabinet toning. Very Fine. (1,500-2,000)

The appearance of Theta in the center of the reverse corresponds to the time when Thebes, having chosen the wrong side in the Persian War, was deprived of its position as leader of the Boiotian League.





Lot No. 2168

- 2168 THEBES. Boiotia. 425-395 B.C. Stater.** Boiotian shield. Rv. Infant Herakles seated facing, head r., strangling serpents, Θ-E. 11.58 grams. Cf. *Traité* III.263. Pl.CCL.6 (same reverse die). Medium gray. Elongated flan. Very Fine and rare. (5,000-7,000)

In 446 B.C. the Athenians were forced to evacuate Boiotia and Thebes regained dominance. In fact, for the next 50 years all coins minted in Boiotia were issued in the name of the Thebans alone. The first series of Staters, struck in the third quarter of the 5th century, bear some of the most original designs ever produced in Boiotia. Most involve Herakles, whose mythology was closely connected to Thebes. According to most ancient legends, his mother Alcmene was Theban and Herakles was born and raised in Thebes. The story of the two snakes sent by Hera to kill him, a myth depicted on the above coin, was said to have taken place in Thebes.

### Rare Aphrodite Melainis Stater



Lot No. 2169

- 2169 THESPIAI. Boiotia. Early-mid 4th Century B.C. Stater.** Boiotian shield. Rv. Head of Aphrodite Melainis r., small crescent facing downwards below, larger vertical crescent facing l. to r., ΘΕΣ Π-IKON below, all within circular incuse. 12.03 grams. Head *Boeotia* p.56, pl.IV.20=BMC 9, pl.XVI.8 (same dies), BMFA Supp.94 (same reverse die). Superb old cabinet toning. Good Very Fine. (10,000-15,000)

Thespiiai, alone of all the Boiotians, fought in full strength on the Greek side at both Thermopylae and Plataea. In the Corinthian War (395-387 B.C.) Thespiiai sided with Sparta against Athens, Thebes, Corinth and Argos and in the period 379-372 B.C. served the Spartans as a base against Thebes. In 372 B.C. Thespiiai was reduced by the Thebans and forced the next year to send a contingent to fight the Spartans at Leuktra. A short time after this battle, Thebes destroyed Thespiiai and drove its people into exile.

The above coin dates from this period when Thespiiai was an ally of Sparta against Thebes. Its reverse is of particular local relevance. Aphrodite Melainis was prominently worshipped at Thespiiai as a Moon-goddess. Her symbol, the crescent, was a constant mintmark of the city.

*Ex Triton IX (January 2006, lot 605).*

## Extremely Rare Boiotian League Tetradrachm



Lot No. 2170

- 2170 BOIOTIAN LEAGUE. Federal Coinage. Ca.257 B.C.** Tetradrachm. Laureate head of Poseidon r. with long hair. Rv. Poseidon holding dolphin in his r. hand and trident in his l., seated l. on throne with lion's legs at front and decorated on its side with a Boiotian shield, BOI-ΩΤΩΝ downward behind. 16.86 grams. Head *Boeotia* p.83; Gulbenkian 920=Jameson 2065=Weber 3303 (same dies), De Luynes 1980. Lovely, even dark pearl gray cabinet toning. Small area of flatness on the reverse. **Extremely rare.** Good Very Fine. (25,000-35,000)

During most of his reign Antigonos Gonatas of Macedon (277 to 239 B.C.), concentrated his energies in consolidating his control of Macedon and shielding Greece from the marauding Gauls. His defeat of a Gallic army in 277 B.C. gave him tremendous prestige as the "Liberator of Greece." While Antigonos was generally recognized as the master of Greece, he preferred to rule indirectly, relying on pro-Macedonian factions in the various Greek cities to keep potential enemies such as Sparta in check. In central Greece, Antigonos allowed the Boiotian League with their allies the Phokians to fight the Aitolians (from 261 to ca.258 B.C.), with the result that neither side was in a position to threaten Macedon.

*Ex Triton IX (January 2006, lot 81), John Work Garrett Collection (Leu and NFA, October 1984, lot 212), Clarence S. Bement Collection (Naville-Ars Classica VI, January 1924, lot 1053), A. Rhousopoulos Collection (J. Hirsch XIII, May 1905, lot 1688).*

LOKRIS

Lot No. 2171

- 2171 LOKRIS OPUNTIA. Lokris. Ca.382-336 B.C.** Stater. Wreathed head of Persephone l. wearing triple drop pendant earring and necklace. Rv. Ajax advancing r. wearing Corinthian helmet and holding sword and shield decorated with palm and griffin, star to lower r., broken spear on ground. 12.20 grams. BMC p.4.27 var. (no star), cf. SNG Cop.43, Gulbenkian 491 (same dies). Pale gray. **Extremely Fine.** (7,000-9,000)

The Lokrians, living around their chief town of Opus, possessed a small territory that was infertile and hemmed in by larger, more powerful states. These Lokrians played little part in history, which makes quite remarkable the sudden appearance of a handsome series of Staters, with obverses derived from the Arethusa head of Euainetos at Syracuse. Seltman suggests that mercenaries returning home after the Peace of Antalkidas in 387 B.C. brought considerable amounts of silver with them, some of which somehow ended up being coined. In any event, Lokris may well have needed coinage to pay mercenaries for its continual conflict with neighboring Phokis during the Third Sacred War.

EUBOIA

## Very Rare Euboian League Tetradrachm



Lot No. 2172

- 2172 EUBOIAN LEAGUE. 357-338 B.C.** Tetradrachm, *struck in Eretria*. Head of nymph Euboia r., hair rolled. Rv. Cow standing r. on single exergual line, EY above, BOI before. 17.00 grams. McClean 5704, Wallace 16. Obverse slightly granular and lightly pitted. Pleasing medium gray tone. Choice Very Fine and **very rare**. (5,000-7,000)

The cities of Euboia had grown discontented under the increasingly imperialistic rule of Athens in the 460's. A Euboian revolt in 446 B.C. had to be suppressed by force. In 411 B.C. Eretria, Chalkis and Karystos banded together in a successful revolt against an Athens now seriously weakened by war. A new federal Euboian coinage was minted on the Aeginetan weight standard appropriate to the Peloponnesian enemies of Athens. The capital appears to have been Eretria and its badge, the heifer, was adopted for one side of the League's coinage. Even with the defeat of Athens and the dissolution of the Athenian empire, the league continued to exist, striking coinage intermittently, though now returning to the traditional Attic standard. The League was revived in 341 B.C.



Lot No. 2173

- 2173 CHALKIS. Euboia. Ca.180-146 B.C.** Octobol. Head of nymph Chalkis r., hair rolled. Rv. Eagle standing r. attacking snake, [XA]AKI to l., magistrate's name ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ to r. 5.82 grams. Picard Emission 57.1a and pl.XIX.57.2 (**this coin**), SNG Lockett 1790 (**this coin**), Weber 3365 (**this coin**). Dark gray tone. Extremely Fine. (5,000-7,000)

According to BCD, this is apparently the only known Chalkis Octobol with this magistrate.

Ex BCD Collection (Lanz 111, November 2002, lot 236), NFA V (February 1978, lot 101), Lockett (Glendining, May 1959, Greek Part III, lot 1621), Bement (Naville VI, January 1924, lot 1066), J.P. Lambros.



Lot No. 2174

- 2174 ERETRIA. Euboia. Ca.180 B.C.** Octobol. Head of Artemis r., hair tied in knot behind, bow over shoulder. Rv. Cow seated r., EPETPI above, ΔΑΜΑΣΙ below. 5.02 grams. Jameson 2485 (**this coin**), N. Waggoner *Coins from the W.P. Wallace Collection* (ANS MN 25, 1980, p.9). Dark tone. **Very rare**. Extremely Fine. (4,000-6,000)

Ex BCD Collection (Lanz, November 2002, lot 345), Leu 7 (May 1973, lot 165), Hess-Leu 16 (April 1957, lot 217), Jameson.





*Lot No. 2175*

### Very Rare Gold Drachm from the Revolt of Ptolemaios



Lot No. 2175

- 2175 KARYSTOS. Eubolia. Revolt of Ptolemaios, ca.313 B.C. Gold Drachm.** Bearded head of Herakles r. wearing lion's skin headdress. Rv. Cow recumbent l., trident and KAPY above, club below. 3.38 grams. BMC 17, Pozzi 1471, cf. Melville-Jones NC 1980, p.32; BCD (Lanz III, November 2002) 573. **Very rare with only twelve known.** Nice Very Fine. (10,000-15,000)

In 321 B.C. Antipater gave Antigonos (I) command of the royal army in Asia. His successful campaigns against the "rebels" Alketas and Eumenes and the death of Antipater convinced Antigonos that he could reunite Alexander's empire under his own rule. Fearing such an eventuality, a coalition was formed against him by the other principal generals (Kassander in Macedonia, Ptolemy in Egypt, and Lysimachos in Thrace). Antigonos sent his nephew Ptolemaios to Greece to distract Kassander while he faced Lysimachos and Ptolemy. Ptolemaios was successful in uniting the various anti-Macedonian factions in Greece into a single revolt against Kassander and managed temporarily to wrest most of Greece from Macedonian control. Ptolemaios began this enterprise in Boiotia and Eubolia, where the above coin was struck, undoubtedly to pay his own mercenaries and troops from the allied cities. Meanwhile warfare continued in the east. Eventually Antigonos was opposed by a coalition of generals consisting of Kassander, Ptolemy, Lysimachos and Seleukos. In the decisive battle of Ipsos in 301 B.C. Antigonos was defeated and killed. The empire of Alexander was formally divided. Kassander was recognized as king of Macedonia. The kingdom of Antigonos was split between Lysimachos and Seleukos, and Ptolemy retained Egypt.

*Ex Birkler & Waddell II (December 1980, lot 147).*

## ATTICA

### An Exceptional Group of Athenian "Wappenmünzen"

"Wappenmünzen" or "Heraldic Coins" are the first coin issues that can be attributed to Athens. The series consists mostly of Didrachms and smaller denominations, none of which bear the name of Athens. The obverses show various objects (e.g. amphoras, beetles, bull's heads, horses or parts thereof, owls, knuckle-bones, triskeles, or wheels) which in all likelihood should be interpreted as family or personal badges of Athenian citizens serving at a given time as mint magistrates.

### Very Rare Wappenmünzen Didrachm



Lot No. 2176

- 2176 ATHENS. Attica. Ca.545-510 B.C. "Wappenmünzen." Didrachm.** Four-spoked wheel. Rv. Incuse square divided diagonally. 8.38 grams. Svor. Pl.1.50, SNG Cop.3. Attractive medium gray toning. Good Very Fine and **very rare.** (10,000-15,000)

*Ex CNG 66 (May 2004, lot 382).*



Lot No. 2177

- 2177** ATHENS. Attica. Ca.545-510 B.C. "Wappenmünzen." Obol. Four-spoked wheel. Rv. Incuse square divided diagonally. 0.74 grams. Svor. Pl.1.55, SNG Dewing 1567, SNG Cop.7, Pozzi 3428. Medium gray. Good Very Fine. (1,500-2,000)

*Ex CNG 66 (May 2004, lot 383), Pozzi Collection (Neville I, March 1921, lot 1514).*



Lot No. 2178

- 2178** ATHENS. Attica. Ca.545-510 B.C. "Wappenmünzen." Obol. Scarab. Rv. Incuse square divided diagonally. 0.70 grams. Seltman Pl.IV.μ, Svor. Pl.1.40. Obverse slightly off-center. Pleasing medium gray. Very Fine and very rare. (1,500-2,000)

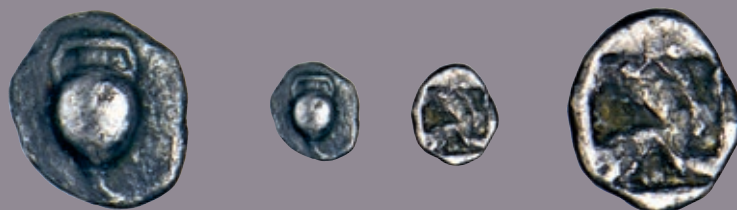
*Ex Künker 94 (September 2004, lot 822).*



Lot No. 2179

- 2179** ATHENS. Attica. Ca.545-510 B.C. "Wappenmünzen." Obol. Bucranium in linear circle (representing a shield?). Rv. Incuse square divided diagonally. 0.64 grams. Seltman Pl.IV.τ, Svor. Pl.1.45 var. Medium gray tone. Choice Very Fine and **extremely rare**. (7,000-9,000)

*Ex Künker 94 (September 2004, lot 823).*



Lot No. 2180

- 2180** ATHENS. Attica. Ca.545-510 B.C. "Wappenmünzen." Obol. Amphora. Rv. Incuse square, roughly divided. 0.56 grams. BMC 23 (Ceos). Seltman p.157, pl.IV.75; Traité I.1100=pl.XXXIII.8. Dark gray. Nice Very Fine and **very rare**. (3,000-4,000)

*Ex LHS 95 (October 2005, lot 602), Leu 57 (May 1993, lot 88).*



## Very Rare Gold Hemiobol



Lot No. 2181

- 2181 ATHENS. Attica. Ca.545-510 B.C. "*Wappenmünzen*." Hemiobol. Pomegranate. Rv. Irregularly divided incuse square. 0.31 grams. Seltman Pl.IV.ζζ, cf.Svor. Pl.1.44 (but Obol). Medium gray. Very Fine and **very rare**. (1,000-1,500)  
*Ex Kiinker 94 (September 2004, lot 824).*

## Exceptional Wappenmünzen Tetradrachm



Lot No. 2182

- 2182 ATHENS. Attica. Ca.520-510 B.C. "*Wappenmünzen*." Tetradrachm. Gorgoneion with hair of tightly coiled snakes, grimacing fanged mouth and protruding tongue. Rv. Panther's head and paws facing in shallow incuse square. 16.78 grams. Rosen 195 (**this coin**), Nicolet-Pierre, RN 1983, p.19 and pl.4.25 (**this coin**), Seltman Group K (these dies not recorded, but cf. A208 and P264. Lightly porous surfaces toned a pleasing medium gray. Very Fine and **extremely rare**. (20,000-25,000)

The Gorgoneion type was introduced with the Tetradrachm denomination toward the end of the *Wappenmünzen* series. As the centerpiece of Athena's aegis, the gorgoneion was, like her owl, certainly one of the most appropriate symbols of her city. According to John Kroll, "From *Wappenmünzen* to Gorgoneia to Owls," ANSMN 26 (1981), pp.10-15, the Gorgoneion was the first "national" coin type of Athens in contrast to the changing types chosen by the monetary magistrates, making this piece one of the very first Athenian Tetradrachms in that long and historically important series.

*Ex Gemini Sale I (January 2005, lot 130), Rosen 195, Asyut 260 (this coin).*



*Lot No. 2184*

### Extraordinary Offering of Archaic Athenian Tetradrachms



Lot No. 2183

- 2183** ATHENS. Attica. Ca.510 B.C. Archaic Tetradrachm. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Attic helmet, hair in tight curls. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, AΘE to r., olive spray to l. 17.61 grams. Svor. Pl.4.13, Seltman Group Gi. 181 var. Well centered on a full flan with full crest and profile. Finely featured Athena head and owl. Minute cstp. on head of owl. Good Very Fine. (20,000-25,000)

The shift from Wappenmünzen to Owls indicates much more than a mere stylistic change. Hoard finds reveal that Wappenmünzen rarely travelled outside of Attica and Central Greece. On the other hand, vast quantities of Owls have been found overseas, particularly in hoards in South Italy, Sicily and Egypt. The obvious conclusion is that Owls, in addition to their local usefulness, were minted for international trade as a surplus commodity for export abroad. In this respect they reflect a remarkable change in Athens' fortunes and monetary policy. The question of the chronology of the early archaic Tetradrachms from Athens is a topic of great complexity and almost endless debate. The above piece and those that follow have been arranged according to Colin Kraay (*Archaic and Classical Greek Coins*, London, 1976) who suggests a logical progression of style from circa 510 to 480 B.C. which is most noticeable in the treatment of Athena's hair.



Lot No. 2184

- 2184** ATHENS. Attica. Ca.510 B.C. Archaic Tetradrachm. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Attic helmet, hair in tight curls. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, AΘE (archaic Θ) to r., olive spray to l. 17.07 grams. Asyut Group III, Seltman Group L, 339 var., cf. BMC Attica p.4,25. Minor surface imperfections due to improper annealing. Exceptionally finely styled head of Athena. Well struck from an unusually fresh obverse die. Pleasant medium gray toning. Good Very Fine. (25,000-30,000)

The appearance of the archaic Θ strongly suggests that finely-styled pieces such as this should be placed at the beginning of the Athena/owl series, i.e. circa 510 B.C., rather than in the middle or at the end as the Seltman Group L listing would seem to indicate.

*Ex Triton VIII (January 2005, lot 311), Freeman & Sear FPL (Spring 2003, no. G148), Leu 61 (May 1995, lot 120).*





Lot No. 2185

- 2185** ATHENS. Attica. Ca.500 B.C. Archaic Tetradrachm. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Attic helmet, hair treated as dots on short, straight strands, slightly hooked nose. Rv. Owl standing r., facing front, [A] ΘE to r., olive spray to l. 17.16 grams. Seltman Group M, 347 var., Asyut 285 var. Well struck on a slightly elongated flan which favors the depiction of Athena. Pleasing medium gray toning. Good Very Fine. (10,000-12,500)

*Ex LHS 95 (October 2005, lot 604), M&M XIX (June 1959, lot 427).*



Lot No. 2186

- 2186** ATHENS. Attica. Ca.500 B.C. Archaic Tetradrachm. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Attic helmet, hair rendered as simple dots, long straight nose. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, [A] ΘE to r., olive spray to l. 16.94 grams. Seltman Group Gii, 276 var., SNG München 33 var. Medium gray. About Very Fine. (4,000-5,000)



Lot No. 2187

- 2187** ATHENS. Attica. Ca.500-480 B.C. Archaic Tetradrachm. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Attic helmet, hair rendered as dots on the end of long, slightly wavy strands, long straight nose and elongated face. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, [A] ΘE to r., olive spray to l. 16.68 grams. Cf. Seltman Group Gi, 168 var. Perfectly centered on a full flan. Nice Very Fine. (15,000-20,000)

*Ex Hess-Leu 31 (Lucerne, December 1966, lot 321), Collection Lucien de Hirsch (1959) no.1268.*



Lot No. 2188

- 2188** ATHENS. Attica. Ca.500-480 B.C. Archaic Tetradrachm. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Attic helmet, hair rendered as dots on the end of long, slightly wavy strands, long straight nose and elongated face. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, [A] ΘE to r., olive spray to l. 16.72 grams. Svor. Pl.4.15, Asyut 347 var., Seltman Group Gii, 246 var. Slight surface imperfections in the obverse field r. Pleasing medium gray tone. Unusually full crest. Good Very Fine. (10,000-15,000)



Lot No. 2189

- 2189** ATHENS. Attica. Ca.500-480 B.C. Archaic Tetradrachm. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Attic helmet, hair rendered as dots at the end of long, wavy strands, elongated nose but better proportioned face. Rv. Large owl standing r., head facing, AΘ [E] to r., olive spray to l. 16.98 grams. Seltman Group Gii, 192 var. Struck from an obverse die rotated 180 degrees. Granular surfaces toned a medium gray. Very Fine. (5,000-7,000)



Lot No. 2190

- 2190** ATHENS. Attica. Ca.500-480 B.C. Archaic Tetradrachm. Helmeted head of Athena r., hair depicted in waves, long straight nose and elongated face. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, AΘE to r., olive spray to l. 17.24 grams. Svor. Pl.4.24, Seltman Group M, 364 var., Jameson IV.2492 (**this coin**). Well centered on a flan elongated vertically. Medium gray. Nice Very Fine. (6,000-8,000)



Lot No. 2191

- 2191** **ATHENS. Attica. Ca.480 B.C.** Archaic Tetradrachm. Helmeted head of Athena r., hair depicted as small dots at the end of heavy, long, straight strands. Rv. Large owl standing r., head facing, [A] ΘE to r., olive spray to l. 17.18 grams. Svor. Pl.4.5ff., Asyut 264, Seltman Group Gi, 167. Well centered on a thick, compact flan. Pale gray. Very Fine. (5,000-7,000)



Lot No. 2192

- 2192** **ATHENS. Attica. Ca.480 B.C.** Archaic Tetradrachm. Helmeted head of Athena r., hair rendered as heavy straight lines, no dots. Rv. Exceptionally large owl standing r., head facing, A(rotated) ΘE to r., olive spray to l. 16.19 grams. Seltman Group Gii, 258 var. Perfectly centered Athena head with full profile and crest. Pale gray. Good Very Fine. (10,000-12,500)



Lot No. 2193

- 2193** **ATHENS. Attica. Ca.465 B.C.** Drachm. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over the visor and spiral palmette. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, tail of three prongs, AΘE to r., olive spray to l. 4.24 grams. SNG Munich 42f, Starr Group II.C.89, Svor. Pls.8.38, 9.30. **Rare.** Nicely toned a medium gray. (2,000-2,500)

*Ex LHS 95 (October 2005, lot 606), Sotheby's Zurich (October 1993, lot 532).*





Lot No. 2194

- 2194** ATHENS. Attica. Ca.460-455 B.C. Drachm. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with olive leaves and palmette. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, tail of three prongs, AΘE to r. and olive spray to l. 4.28 grams. Starr Group IV.153 var. **Rare.** Nicely toned. About Extremely Fine. (3,000-3,500)

*Ex Leu Numismatics 91 (May 2004, lot 140).*



Lot No. 2195

- 2195** ATHENS. Attica. Ca.450 B.C. Tetradrachm. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with olive leaves and palmette. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, tail arrangement unclear, AΘE to r., olive spray and moon crescent to l. 17.08 grams. Starr Group V.B. Series 4. Pale gray. Close to Extremely Fine. (2,000-2,500)

The treatment both of the feathers on the body of the owl and of the olive leaves on the helmet strongly suggests a pre-449 B.C. date, while the arrangement of the tail feathers is unclear.



Lot No. 2196

- 2196** ATHENS. Attica. 449-420 B.C. Tetradrachm, *early issue*. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with olive leaves and palmette. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, lower layer of breast feathers, tail as single prong; AΘE to r., olive spray and crescent to l. 17.32 grams. Cf. Starr Pl.XXII.3. Attractive pale gray and golden toning. Well-centered with a full crest and profile. Nice Very Fine. (2,000-2,500)

The well-proportioned owl and Athena head suggest that this is a relatively early example of this massive issue produced at the height of the power of the Athenian empire. The volume of Athenian coinage came primarily from two sources. In the late 6th and throughout the 5th centuries Athens exploited the silver mines at Laurium, near Cape Sunium in Attica, one of the largest mines in the Greek world. As even richer deposits were tapped in approximately 483 B.C., the mining operations flourished. In addition, Athens had the resources of the Delian League. Athens served as Hegemon of the League and members were assessed in ships or money to support continued naval warfare against Persia, the idea being to push Persia back to the interior of Asia Minor. Even after most of the Aegean islands and the cities of its northern and eastern coasts had been liberated and the Persian threat was effectively removed, Athens continued to demand payments to maintain the Athenian fleet. In effect, the League was transformed from an association of voluntary allies to an Athenian empire of tributary subjects. In 454 B.C. the League treasury, consisting of 5,000 Talents, was transferred from Delos to Athens, who used much of it to erect the monumental buildings of the Acropolis. In 449/8 B.C. Athens enacted the Currency Decree which required that its tributary allies pay their assessments in Athenian currency. Local currencies were melted down and exchanged for Athenian coin for a fee. The change from Delian League to Athenian Empire was complete. The result was a tremendous increase in the amount of Athenian coinage circulating throughout the Mediterranean after 449 B.C.



Lot No. 2197

- 2197** **ATHENS. Attica. 449-420 B.C.** Tetradrachm, *early issue*. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with olive leaves and palmette. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, tail as single prong; AΘE to r. and olive spray and crescent to l. 17.14 grams. Starr Pl.XXII.5. Finely styled obverse with full profile, reverse somewhat double struck. Pleasing pale gray. Choice Very Fine. (1,500-2,000)



Lot No. 2198

- 2198** **ATHENS. Attica. 449-420 B.C.** Drachm. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with olive leaves and palmette. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, AΘE to r. and olive spray to l. 4.26 grams. Svor. Pl.11.26. Medium gray. Well centered and Choice Very Fine.  
*Ex Triton VII (January 2004, lot 206).* (1,250-1,500)



Lot No. 2199

- 2199** **ATHENS. Attica. 449-420 B.C.** Triobol. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with olive leaves and palmette. Rv. Owl standing facing between two olive branches, Θ-E (retrograde) on either side. 2.03 grams. SNG Dewing 1603. Dark tone. Fine to Very Fine. (300-400)



Lot No. 2200

- 2200** **ATHENS. Attica. 449-420 B.C.** Obol. Helmeted head of Athena r. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, olive spray to l. 0.71 grams. SNG Cop.53. Strongly archaic features suggest an early issue. Dark gray tone with some heavy encrustation in the right reverse field. Nevertheless, clear types sharply struck. Choice Very Fine. (200-250)



Lot No. 2201

- 2201** **ATHENS. Attica. Ca.420-415 B.C.** Drachm. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with olive leaves and palmette. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, elongated body, AΘE to r. and olive spray to l. 4.29 grams. Svor. Pl.13.25, SNG Lockett 1855. Medium gray tone. Perfectly centered and Close to Extremely Fine. An unusually fine example. (2,000-3,000)

*Ex NAC 27 (May 2004, lot 168).*



Lot No. 2202

- 2202** **ATHENS. Attica. Ca.393-350 B.C.** Drachm. Head of Athena wearing Attic helmet decorated with olive leaves and palmette. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, AΘE to r., olive spray to l., no crescent, exaggerated linear treatment of feathers around the head. 3.57 grams. Svor.Pl.17.27. Slightly mottled medium and dark gray tone. Extremely Fine. (2,000-2,500)

The year 404 B.C. saw an exhausted and defeated Athens become a dependent of Sparta under the heel of the Thirty Tyrants, who conducted a reign of terror to crush democratic opposition. The Long Walls connecting Athens to its ports at Piraeus and Phalerum were destroyed. Her fleet was reduced to a dozen ships and her population was barely half its former total. Nevertheless, Athens made an astonishingly speedy recovery. By 403 B.C. the Tyrants had been expelled and Athens had regained both its democracy and autonomy. Ten years later she had a fleet, had rebuilt the Long Walls and had joined other Greek cities in successfully revolting against Spartan imperialism. In the course of the next few decades Athens played a balance of power game. First it supported Thebes against Sparta and then Sparta against Thebes with the aim of preventing either side from becoming the dominant power in Greece.





Lot No. 2203

- 2203** ATHENS. Attica. Ca.350 B.C. Drachm. Head of Athena r., eye in profile, wearing helmet decorated with olive leaves and palmette. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, ΑΘ [Ε] to r., olive spray and crescent to l. 4.22 grams. Svor. Pl.21.40. Attractive medium gray tone. Well centered. Choice Very Fine. (1,500-2,000)  
*Ex Leu 91 (May 2004, lot 142).*



Lot No. 2204

- 2204** ATHENS. Attica. Ca.337-294 B.C. **Fourrée** Tetradrachm, ca.297 B.C. Head of Athena r., eye in profile, wearing helmet decorated with olive leaves and palmette. Rv. Owl standing r., stocky and with a large head facing, ΑΘΕ to r. and olive spray with crescent to l. 16.03 grams. Well struck. Plating intact on both the obverse and reverse with the core visible only on the edge. Cf. SNG Dewing 1636. An attractive example of this important ancient counterfeit, **rare** due its late date. Choice Very Fine. (400-600)

It is probable that this series of plated Tetradrachms is associated with a second issue of emergency gold coinage from Athens. The Athenian reserve fund appears to have been reconstituted after 339 B.C. under the management of Lycurgus and stored on the Acropolis. It remained intact until early in 304 B.C., at which time Demetrios Poliorketes seems to have appropriated it to pay his debts and finance his Peloponnesian campaign which ended ingloriously in 301 B.C. with his father's defeat at Ipsos at the hands of a coalition including Kassander, Ptolemy, Lysimachos and Seleukos. The Athenian general Lachares, friend and ally of Kassander, used his mercenaries to seize control of Athens in March of 300 B.C. and establish himself as tyrant. Since the Acropolis had been largely denuded of its treasures, Lachares was desperate pay his troops who were essential in maintaining his otherwise precarious hold on Athens. In 297 B.C. Lachares stripped the gold plates from the gold and ivory statue of Athena Parthenos by Pheidias located on the Acropolis. He used the nearly 40 talents to strike gold Staters and fractions to pay his troops. This would imply a general shortage of silver for which the fourrée Tetradrachms would have provided a temporary remedy. In 296-295 his enemies rallied against him and with the aid of Demetrios Poliorketes besieged Athens. After a determined resistance Lachares fled to Boiotia, leaving Athens once again in the hands of Demetrios.

## EASTERN IMITATIONS OF ATHENIAN TETRADRACHMS



Lot No. 2205

- 2205 SOUTHERN ASIA MINOR. Imitating Athenian types. Ca.480-440 B.C.** Tetradrachm or Triple Siglos. Head of Athena l. wearing plain Attic helmet with crest indicated by somewhat irregular diagonal lines. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, olive spray to l. 15.88 grams. Possibly second known example, cf. Leu 83 (May 2002, lot 243). Test cut in the right reverse field. Slightly granular surfaces toned medium gray. Very Fine. (5,000-7,000)

The weight of this piece, effectively a triple Siglos, argues for an intended circulation in the east, quite possibly in south coastal Asia Minor where the Athenian-inspired types might have appealed to the local Greek populations and the weight would have simplified commerce with the Persian Sigloi circulating locally. The date of the piece suggests how quickly the reputation of the relatively new Athenian currency had spread to the east.

*Ex Freeman & Sear.*



Lot No. 2206

- 2206 EASTERN ISSUE (probably EGYPT). Imitating Athenian types. Ca.400-350 B.C.** Tetradrachm. Helmeted head of Athena/owl of the 449-404 B.C. style. Uncertain countermark on Athena's cheek and two in the reverse r. field. 17.11 grams. Flament Style B. Very Fine. (400-600)

For a general discussion of the Egyptian imitations and their dating see P.G. van Alfen, "The 'Owls' from the 1989 Syria Hoard with a Review of Pre-Macedonian Coinage in Egypt." *AJN* 14 (2002).

*Ex CNG 66 (May 2004, lot 735).*



Lot No. 2207

- 2207 EASTERN ISSUE (probably EGYPT). Imitating Athenian types. Ca.400-350 B.C.** Tetradrachm. Helmeted head of Athena/owl as on the Athenian Tetradrachms of 449-404 B.C. Countermark on Athena's cheek: hieroglyphic sign 'nefer' ("good"). Flament style M. Cf. Svor. Pl.108.5, cf. Diebolt & Nicolet-Pierre pl.24.21. Very Fine. (750-1,000)

According to Colin Kraay (*ACGC*, p.76), Athenian Tetradrachms and their imitations were the only generally recognized form of coined money in Egypt in the 4th century before the establishment of the Ptolemaic kingdom.

*Ex CNG 66 (May 2004, lot 736).*

AIGINA

Lot No. 2208

- 2208 AIGINA. Ca.456/45-431 B.C.** Stater. Land tortoise. Rv. Five part "skew" incuse. 12.48 grams. Milbank Pl.2.14, SNG Dewing 1683. Attractive pale gray toning. About Extremely Fine. (2,000-2,500)

In the 6th and early 5th centuries Aigina was a major naval and commercial power. It is generally credited with being the first European Greek city to strike coinage and from the middle of the 6th century to the first decades of the 5th century Aiginetan Staters were the principal coinage of the Peloponnesus and an important issue throughout the Mediterranean. It is not surprising that Aiginetan commercial success soon aroused the enmity of an emerging Athens, a hostility that strengthened when Aigina went over to the Persians in 491 B.C. Even though Aigina joined with Athens to fight the Persians at Artemesion, Salamis and Plataia, Athens remained wary of her. Tensions were increased as Aigina experienced a serious economic decline. Previously Aigina conducted most of her trade with the Levant, a commerce which the continuous wars led by Athens against Persia seriously curtailed. As relations between Athens and Sparta became estranged, Aigina sided with the Peloponnesians. In 459 B.C. Athens captured Aigina and forced it to join the Delian League, assessing it an annual tribute of 30 Talents. This did nothing to soothe the ill-will of the Aiginetans whose continued grievances played a role in fomenting the Peloponnesian War. At the outbreak of the war in 431 B.C. Athens seized Aigina, expelled its inhabitants and replaced them with Athenian cleruchs.

The earliest coins of Aigina depict a sea turtle. Sometime around 456 B.C., roughly coinciding with Aigina's submission to Athens, this type was changed to a land tortoise. This series continued until 431 B.C. when Athens occupied the island. At that point Aigina coinage ceased to be produced, and did not resume until 404 B.C. when Athens was defeated and the exiles returned.

*Ex Freeman & Sear, List 11, lot 41.*



Lot No. 2209

- 2209 AIGINA. Ca.370-350 B.C.** Stater. Land tortoise with segmented shell. Rv. Large incuse square of thin skew pattern. 11.70 grams. SNG Dewing 1686, Milbank pl.2.14, SNG Delepierre 1545. Perfectly centered and swell struck in high relief. Pleasing medium gray. Extremely Fine. (6,000-8,000)

This Stater is part of a brief transitional issue between the heavy skew patterns and the later thin skew patterns with symbols on the reverse.



SIKYONIA**The Earliest Coinage of Sikyon***Lot No. 2210*

- 2210** **SIKYON. Sikyonia. Ca.490s/80s-450 B.C.** Drachm. Dove alighting l. with raised wings. Rv. Large letter “san” displayed vertically within rectangular incuse. 5.79 grams. BMC 1; SNG Cop.18; Traité 1184, pl.XXXVII.2; Weber 3891. **Very rare.** Pleasing medium gray toning rendering a few very light scratches nearly invisible. Very Fine. (5,000-6,000)

As the commercial importance of Aigina declined, so too did the dominance of its coinage in the Peloponnesus. Sikyonian coinage of Sikyon, for example, appeared on a limited basis in ca.490, but by century's end had become one of the major coinages of the Peloponnese.

*Ex LHS 96 (May 2006, lot 154), Coin Galleries MBS (February 1984, lot 124).*

CORINTHIA*Lot No. 2211*

- 2211** **CORINTH. Ca.340-320 B.C.** Stater. Pegasus with straight wing flying l., “koppa” below. Rv. Head of Athena l. wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with laurel wreath, to r. eagle standing l. with head turned, A-P before. 8.55 grams. Ravel 1008, Cammann 39. Pale gray. Choice Very Fine / About Extremely Fine. (200-300)

As noted above, the Corinthian and Corinthian-style Staters of the second half of the 4th century B.C. were the vital part of a trade pattern linking Sicily and Magna Graecia with mainland Greece. Corinth and her colonies along the Adriatic coast were the primary middlemen in a lucrative trade, buying grain from Sicily and Magna Graecia and paying with Corinthian Staters. In this way the coinages of Corinth, Anaktorion, Thyrrheion, Argos Amphilochikon, Epidamnos Dyrrhachium, Timoleon's Syracuse and Lokroi Epizephyrioi are all linked in one commercial network.

ELIS

## Very Rare Stater of The 93rd Olympiad



Lot No. 2212

- 2212 OLYMPIA. Elis. 408 B.C. The 93rd Olympiad.** Stater. Head of eagle l., ivy leaf beneath beak. Rv. Thunderbolt, F-A flanking, all within olive wreath. 11.96 grams. Seltman 154 (BT2), Kraay-Hirmer 500 var. **Very rare.** Fine to Very Fine. (10,000-15,000)

Coinage struck in the name of the Eleans was not issued from the city of Elis but from the festival center at Olympia in connection with each Olympic gathering. The choice of eagle and thunderbolt types for the bulk of the coinage reflects the fact that Olympia was the main sanctuary of Zeus. These types continued even when a second mint at Olympia started producing Hera/thunderbolt or eagle types after 421 B.C. The sanctuary of "Altis" at Olympia was a walled enclosure which contained the shrine of Pelops, believed by local legend to have founded the Olympic games. It also housed two temples, one of Hera, dating from the early 7th century and originally constructed of wood, and one of Zeus, completed in 457 B.C.



Lot No. 2213

- 2213 OLYMPIA. Elis. Ca.323-271 B.C.** Stater. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rv. Eagle with closed wings standing r., F-A above, A-P below, vertical thunderbolt to l., wreath to r. 12.13 grams. Seltman Group J.221. Pleasing dark gray tone. Elongated flan favoring the coin designs. Extremely Fine and **rare.** (4,000-6,000)

## ARKADIA

### Rare 5th-Century Kleitor Hemidrachms



Lot No. 2214

- 2214 KLEITOR. Arkadia. 470s B.C. Hemidrachm.** Zeus Lykaios seated l. on low throne holding long scepter in l. hand and eagle flying off his r. Rv. Head of nymph Kallisto l. wearing tainia and necklace and with hair in queue, A-R (retrograde), all in incuse square. 2.99 grams. Jameson 2516 (**this coin**). Pleasing medium gray tone. A superb coin of excellent style. Close to Extremely Fine. (4,000-5,000)

While the history of early Arkadia is not clear, Williams in his "Confederate Coinage of the Arcadians in the Fifth Century B.C." (ANS NNM 155, pp.3ff) has argued that some form of confederacy existed, possibly at the instigation of the Spartan Kleomenes, and that this confederation was essentially political in nature. He maintains that there were three distinctive mints (probably Kleitor, Tegea and Mantinea). The coins struck were primarily silver Hemidrachms bearing on the obverse the seated figure of Zeus, associated with the sanctuary of Zeus on Mount Lykaeos, and a head of the nymph Kallisto on the reverse. The dominance of a single, small denomination suggests that the coins were not struck for the purposes of retail trade but for a large number of payments at a fixed rate, i.e. military pay. It should be noted in this connection that Arkadia's chief resource was man-power.

*Ex LHS 96 (May 2006, lot 1395), M&M 54 (October 1978, lot 244, Niggeler (Leu-M&M, December 1965, lot 323), Jameson and le Comte de Sartiges.*



Lot No. 2215

- 2215 KLEITOR. Arkadia. Ca.465-460 B.C. Hemidrachm.** Zeus Lykaios seated l. on low throne with swan's head at the top of the backrest, holding long scepter in his l. hand and with eagle flying off his r. hand. Rv. Head of nymph Kallisto l. wearing taenia and necklace, ARKADAI (retrograde) to l. 3.06 grams. Williams II.2.66a (**this coin**). **Very rare.** Reverse very slightly double struck. Medium and dark gray toning. Choice Very Fine. (4,000-5,000)

*Ex LHS 96 (May 2006, lot 1402), A. Moretti (Leu 30, April 1982, lot 140), Schulman 243 (June 1966, lot 1210), and Paul Lambros, 1884.*

### Extremely Rare Kleitor Hemidrachm



Lot No. 2216

- 2216 KLEITOR. Arkadia. Ca.460-450 B.C. Hemidrachm.** Zeus Lykaios seated facing, head turned l., on low throne, holding long scepter in his l. hand and with eagle flying off his r. Rv. Head of Kallisto with profile eye to r., wearing tainia and necklace, ARKA-ΔIKON r. and l., all within incuse square. 2.96 grams. Williams III.1.150. **Extremely rare.** Magnificently struck in high relief and well detailed, with only the very top of Zeus' head somewhat flat. Slightly granular surfaces toned an attractive pale gray. Extremely Fine. (7,500-10,000)

*Ex LHS 96 (May 2006, lot 1407).*





*Lot No. 2217*

## Extremely Rare 5th-Century Mantinea Triobol



Lot No. 2217

- 2217 MANTINEA. Arkadia. Ca.490s-480s B.C. Triobol. Bear walking l. on ground line of pellets, on her shoulder the countermark of a star within an oval punch. Rv. M-A divided by dolphin swimming r. in dotted square within incuse square. 2.98 grams. Jameson 1261 (**this coin**), BMFA 1259, SNG Fitzwilliam 3881 (same dies). Attractive medium gray toning, perfectly centered on a slightly oval flan which favors the obverse type. **Extremely rare.** Nice Very Fine. (30,000-40,000)

According to Williams, Kleitor was the sole mint for the Arkadian Confederate coinage prior to ca.477 B.C., at which time the mints at Tegea and Mantinea joined in producing the Confederate issues. The existence of distinctive Mantinean coin types prior to ca.477 B.C. suggests that Mantinea may not have joined until that date. It should be noted that Mantinea and Tegea were frequently at war with each other over boundary disputes, and it is possible that neither state was a member of the Confederacy before ca.477 B.C. In the years ca.490-479 B.C. fear of Persia seems to have been the catalyst in forcing the Arkadians to abandon their differences and fight, perhaps reluctantly, against a common enemy. After 479 B.C. Sparta appears to have been the common enemy that inspired the creation of an expanded Arkadian Confederation.

Ex LHS 96 (May 2006, lot 1448), from the collections of Bryn Mawr College and E.W. King (Christie's New York, December 1992, lot 710), and of R. Jameson and Consul E.F. Weber (Hirsch XXI.16, November 1908, lot 2046).

## CRETE AND ISLANDS

CRETE

## Extremely Rare Knossos Stater



Lot No. 2218

- 2218 KNOSSOS. Crete. Ca.320-270 B.C. Stater. Female head l. wearing corn wreath. Rv. Labyrinth, five pellets in center, crescent in each of four outer angles. 11.15 grams. Cf. Svor. 40, pl.V.16 (same obverse die) and 20, pl.V.3 (reverse die). Unusually nice for the issue. Dark tone. Very Fine. (4,000-6,000)

The history of Crete, in large part, is a history of the feuds and civil wars that periodically desolated the island. Knossos, Gortyna and Kydonia were foremost in the struggle for supremacy over the island, with Knossos the largest and most powerful. The coins of Crete tend to have two important characteristics in common. First, the issues are generally softly struck on broad flans, a feature caused by the tendency of the mint masters of Crete to strike over existing coins from other places. While this frequently produces a crude appearance, it also often provides the numismatist with a useful clue in the dating and chronological arrangement of the coins. Secondly, the coin types employed by the cities of Crete are innovative and extremely interesting, often derived from distinctive local myths. For example, Knossos was the legendary location of the labyrinth where King Minos confined the Minotaur.

Ex Freeman & Sear.

## Choice Gortyna Stater



Lot No. 2219

- 2219 GORTYNA. Crete. Ca.430 B.C.** Stater. Europa seated to r. in lifeless tree, eagle with outstretched wings before her; cstp. facing bull's head with pendant fillets in circular incuse to lower l. Rv. Bull standing r., looking back, symbol bee (or fly) below. 11.44 grams. Weber 4467 (**this coin**), Svor.75, le Rider Pl.V.18, Franke-Hirmer Pl.164.540. Even dark gray tone. Unusually clear obverse design. Good Very Fine. (4,000-6,000)

Popular legends placed in Gortyna the tree where Europa and Zeus had their amorous encounter after Zeus, disguised as a white bull, had carried her there from Phoenicia. The product of this union was Minos, whose grandson of the same name, king of Knossos, confined the Minotaur in the labyrinth.

*Ex Künker 94 (September 2004, lot 892).*



Lot No. 2220

- 2220 GORTYNA. Crete. Ca.300 B.C.** Stater. Europa seated r. in tree. Rv. Bull standing r., head turned, dolphin r. below. 11.55 grams. le Rider 72, pl.XIX.10. Medium gray with golden iridescence. Unusually well struck for the series. Choice Very Fine and **rare**. (4,000-6,000)



## Pleasing Itanos Stater



Lot No. 2221

- 2221 ITANOS. Crete. Ca.300-280 B.C. Stater.** Head of Athena l. wearing crested Attic helmet. Rv. Eagle standing l., head r., in the right field a figure of Triton (upwards) holding trident, ITANIΩN to l.; all in shallow incuse square. 9.92 grams. Svor. *Numismatique* 35, le Rider Pl.VIII.15 (same reverse die). **Rare denomination.** Attractive medium to dark gray tone. Exceptionally sharp obverse, some flatness on the reverse. Extremely Fine/Choice Very Fine. (4,000-5,000)

The eagle undoubtedly refers to Zeus Diktaios whose cult was worshipped at Itanos.

## Exceptional Lyttos Stater



Lot No. 2222

- 2222 LYTTOS. Crete. Ca.450-300 B.C. Stater.** Eagle flying l., wings spread, border of dots. Rv. Boar's head r., ΑΥΤ ΤΙΩΑΝ to r., square border of dots, all within shallow incuse square. 10.78 grams. Svor.33, le Rider pl.30.16. Medium gray toning with lovely steel blue and iridescent gold. Exceptional quality for this usually crude issue. Extremely Fine. (7,000-8,000)

According to legend, Rhea gave birth to Zeus in a cave near Lyttos. The use of the eagle image on the obverse recalls this association.

*Ex Hess-Divo 307 (June 2007, lot 1187).*

## Rare Lyttos Drachm



Lot No. 2223

- 2223 LYTTOS. Crete. Ca.450-300 B.C. Drachm.** Eagle flying l., wings spread. Rv. Boar's head l. in circular incuse. 5.54 grams. Svor.50. **Rare.** Pleasing medium gray. Choice Very Fine. (3,000-4,000)

*Ex Künker 94 (September 2004, lot 908), Hess-Leu 31 (Luzern, December 1966, lot 369), Mathey Collection (Feuardent 1913, lot 255) and Consul Weber (Hirsch 21, 1908, lot 2161).*

## Very Rare Mythological Reverse



Lot No. 2224

- 2224 PHAÏSTOS. Crete. Ca.300-270 B.C. Stater.** Stater. Winged giant Talos facing and striding to l., hurling one stone and holding another, T-AA-ΩN. Rv. Bull kneeling r. 11.41 grams. le Rider Pl.4.16 (**this coin**). An exceptionally detailed obverse strike, the production of which entailed some edge splits and reverse die shifting. Minor horn silver in the reverse field. Overall, an extraordinary coin with a splendid obverse design, enhanced by a lovely medium gray tone. Extremely Fine and **very rare**. (7,500-9,000)

Talos is said to have been a man of brass, given to King Minos by either Zeus or Hephaistos. He guarded the island of Crete by walking around the island three times each day. When the Argonauts arrived off Crete, Talos attempted to keep them from landing by throwing stones at them.

*Ex Charles Gillet Collection, Phaistos Hoard (1953).*

## Choice Priansos Drachm



Lot No. 2225

- 2225 PRIANSOS. Crete. Ca.330-270 B.C. . Drachm.** Head of Artemis (?) r. Rv. Date-palm flanked by dolphin and rudder. 5.63 grams. Svor. *Numismatique* 12, SNG Cop.547. Well centered obverse, reverse nearly so. Pale gray and golden. Choice Very Fine. (2,000-2,500)

*Ex CNG 69 (June 2005, lot 337).*

### Very Rare Raukos Stater



Lot No. 2226

- 2226 RAUKOS. Crete. Ca.320-270 B.C.** Stater. Poseidon standing facing, head r., holding reins of horse. Rv. Ornate trident, PAVK-ION (retrograde) to r. and l., all in shallow incuse square. 12.02 grams. Svor. *Numismatique* 1, BMC 1. Pleasing medium gray tone. Good Very Fine and **very rare**. (3,000-4,000)

Even though an inland city, Raukos had a cult of Poseidon. In addition to being ruler of the sea, Poseidon was also regarded as the creator of the horse and the god who taught men the art of managing horses by the bridle. In this connection he was also the originator and protector of horse races.

*Ex CNG 69 (June 2005, lot 338).*

### PAROS



Lot No. 2227

- 2227 PAROS. The Cyclades. Ca.510-480 B.C.** Drachm. Goat kneeling r. Rv. Irregular quadripartite incuse square. 6.11 grams. Cf. SNG Dewing 1961. Medium gray tone. Very Fine and **very rare**. (2,000-3,000)

Paros, the second largest Cycladic island, was a center of trade, famous for its marble. In the first invasion of Greece Paros sided with the Persians, supplying one trireme to Darios' fleet. In retaliation Miltiades besieged Paros with an Athenian fleet in the spring of 489 B.C. He failed to capture the city, but laid waste to the island. Paros again aided Persia in its second invasion of Greece under Xerxes. After Artemision, however, the Parian contingent withdrew to Kythnos where it watched the drama between the Greeks and Persians unfold. After the Greek victory at Salamis, the Athenian general Themistokles forced the Parians to pay an indemnity. The island became a member of the Delian Confederacy. Paros continued to prosper as indicated by the fact that in the Athenian Tribute List of 429 B.C. the island was required to pay an annual tribute of thirty Talents, the highest sum of any of the member states.



## ASIA AND AFRICA

### MYSIA

#### Exceptional Kyzikos Tetradrachm



*Lot No. 2228*

- 2228 KYZIKOS. Mysia. Ca.390-341/0 B.C.** Tetradrachm. Head of Kore Soteira l. wearing single pendant earring, hair in sphendone covered with a veil, two grain ears in her hair; [Σ] ΩΤΕΙΡΑ above. Rv. Lion's head l., mouth open with tongue protruding, tunny fish below, wreath behind; KY-ZI. 15.26 grams. Pixodarus Type 2, Group E, 17f (same dies), von Fritze II.23. Very pleasing pale gray and golden. Exceptional classical design and style, well struck on a broad flan. (5,000-6,000)



*Lot No. 2229*

- 2229 KYZICUS. Mysia. Ca.380 B.C.** Electrum Stater. Dionysos reclining l. holding kantharos in outstretched hand, resting elbow on panther's head; end of thyrsos, hung with taenia, before r. knee; tunny below. Rv. Quadripartite incuse square. 15.96 grams. von Fritze 155, Jameson 1425, BMFA 1541. Elongated flan favoring the obverse type. Choice Very Fine. (5,000-6,000)

The Electrum coinage of Kyzikos was an important currency of the 4th century which hoard finds indicate was vital in the trade between Thrace and the northern coasts of the Black Sea and between Athens and Ionia. While the reverses of this issue retained the archaic characteristic of incuse punches, the obverses provided a rich variety of heraldic and mythological imagery.

## Choice Lampsakos Gold Stater



Lot No. 2230

- 2230 LAMPSAKOS. Mysia. Ca.394-350 B.C. Gold Stater.** Head of maenad l. wearing ivy wreath, earring with one pendant and necklace. Rv. Forepart of winged horse r. in shallow incuse square. 8.38 grams. Cf. Jameson 1444, Baldwin *Lampsakos*, pl.1.18; SNG France 2521, Weber 5100. Minor flatness on horse's head, otherwise Extremely Fine and Choice. (20,000-30,000)

Strategically situated, Lampsakos guarded the eastern entrance to the Hellespont. This, combined with its fine harbor and famous wines, provided the foundation of its considerable prosperity in the 5th and 4th centuries B.C. In 394 B.C. Spartan dreams of a sea empire were dashed at Knidos when the Persian navy under Konon destroyed the Spartan fleet. The Aegean Greeks had come to view Sparta as the oppressor, and so the Persian victory was greeted with relief. Under a light Persian yoke cities such as Lampsakos flourished, as illustrated by the abundant gold it produced between ca.394 and 350 B.C. The extent of this coinage and the fact that it was struck on the Persian weight standard has led some to the conclusion that the gold issues of Lampsakos were effectively a privileged extension of the Persian imperial coinage.



Lot No. 2231

- 2231 LAMPSAKOS. Mysia. Ca.394-350 B.C. Gold Stater.** Head of a maenad l., hair flying, wearing ivy wreath, triple drop earring and necklace. Rv. Forepart of winged horse r. in shallow incuse square. 8.44 grams. Baldwin *Lampsakos* pl.2.4. Well struck obverse in high relief, reverse somewhat flatly struck in the center. Extremely Fine and lustrous. (20,000-30,000)



Lot No. 2232

- 2232 PARION. Mysia. Ca.480 B.C. Drachm.** Gorgoneion. Rv. Incuse square of cruciform pattern. 3.93 grams. Traité 651, pl.16.22; SNG Dewing 2200. Well centered. Pale gray toning. About Very Fine. (200-300)

Parion was a flourishing port on the south shore of the Propontis.



*Lot No. 2233*



## Extremely Rare Gold Stater of Pergamon



Lot No. 2233

- 2233 PERGAMON. Mysia. After 336 B.C. Gold Stater.** Head of young Herakles r. wearing lion's skin. Rv. Statue of archaistic Palladion facing, chlamys over shoulder, spear in raised r. hand, shield with star in l. hand, crested Corinthian helmet in l. field. 8.63 grams. Jameson 2580, Gulbenkian 699, von Fritze pl.1.7. Obverse very slightly off center. **Uncirculated**, nearly F.D.C. Meticulously struck with superb detail. An **extremely rare** coin of exceptional quality. (30,000-40,000)

The attribution of this coin to Pergamon is based on the fact that the same types occur on small silver coins that bear the legend ΠΕΡΓΑ. The dating is controlled by the inclusion of specimens in the Saïda hoard, buried ca.323/320 B.C., and by analogy with a Stater of Philippi which was in the same hoard and suggests a date after ca.336 B.C. The obverse copies the silver of Alexander and should be seen as having been struck during his reign.



Lot No. 2234

- 2234 PROKONNESOS. Mysia. Ca.400-350 B.C. Hemidrachm.** Head of Aphrodite l., hair tied with ribbon. Rv. Oinochoe, ΠΡΟ-KON r. and l. 2.47 grams. SNG von Aulock 1437, SNG Dewing 2215. Dark gray tone. Well centered. About Very Fine and **rare**. (500-600)

Prokonnesos is an island in the Propontis, situated midway between the coasts of Mysia and Thrace. It was famous in ancient times for the quality of its marble.

*Ex Künker 94 (September 2004, lot 1017).*

TENEDOS

Lot No. 2235

- 2235 TENEDOS. Island off the coast of the Troad. Ca.100-80 B.C.** Tetradrachm. Janiform head of bearded male (Zeus?) and female wearing stephanos (Hera?). Rv. Double headed axe, TENEDION above, bunch of grapes and monogram to lower l., statue of Athena Promachos to lower r., all in laurel wreath. 16.39 grams. F. de Callataÿ, *Studies Price*, 104.58 (**this coin**). **Rare.** Pleasing medium gray cabinet toning. About Extremely Fine. (4,000-6,000)

The janiform head on the obverse, a distinctive type that was a feature of the coins of Tenedos from the late 6th century, did experience one important change over time. The earliest issues show a beardless male and the faces are identified as the lovers Philonome and Tenes, who were said to have been cast ashore on the island, which was then named after the latter. At the end of the 5th century B.C. the male figure is shown bearded and is generally identified as Zeus with the female face his wife Hera.

*Ex Hess-Divo 307 (June 2007, lot 1210).*

AIOLIS

Lot No. 2236

- 2236 ELAIA. Aiolis. Late 5th Century B.C.** Diobol. Head of Athena l. wearing crested helmet [E] (retrograde) - Λ - A - [I] around olive wreath, traces of pellet in center; all in shallow incuse square. 1.28 grams. BMC 1, cf. SNG Cop.166. Lightly granular surfaces, toned a pale gray. About Extremely Fine and **very rare.** (400-500)

Elaia, a coastal town southwest of Pergamon, became a port for that city when the Pergamene kingdom under the Attalids was flourishing.

## LESBOS



*Lot No. 2237*

- 2237 METHYMNA. Lesbos. 320-240 B.C.** Hemidrachm (Triobol?). Head of Athena r. wearing Corinthian helmet. Rv. Lyre, dolphin upwards to l., MA/Θ-Y in linear square. 2.84 grams. SNG Cop.352, cf. SNG Dewing 2253. Well centered. Pleasing dark gray toning. Choice Very Fine. (900-1,200)

Methymna was the second most important city on Lesbos after Mytilene. The wine trade played prominently in its prosperity. In fact, the name Methymna is derived from the wine (μεθυ) for which it was famous. Perhaps the city's most renowned son was the 7th century poet Arion who is credited with introducing dithyrambic poetry to Corinth. The dithyramb was a round choric dance and song in honor of the wine-god Dionysos with associated unrestrained and intoxicated vehemence. According to legend, on his return from Corinth Arion was thrown overboard and carried to land by a dolphin. The lyre and dolphin on the reverse of the above coin would seem to recall this legend.

During the 5th and 4th centuries Methymna was an occasional rival of Mytilene with an independent policy. In 333 B.C. the Persian fleet under Memnon besieged and captured Mytilene and placed a pro-Persian tyrant in Methymna, though the island was soon recovered by the Macedonians. In the wars of the 4th century between the Hellenistic kingdoms created by the breakup of Alexander's empire, the island of Lesbos was a prize that eventually went to Egypt.

*Ex Künker 94 (September 2004, lot 1047).*



*Lot No. 2238*

- 2238 MYTILENE. Lesbos. Ca.377-326 B.C.** Electrum Hekte. Head of Apollo Karneios r. wearing horn of Ammon. Rv. Eagle with closed wings standing r., head turned, in linear square within shallow incuse square. 2.55 grams. Bodenstedt 104. Choice Very Fine. (600-800)

Mytilene, the chief city of Lesbos, boasted a fine double harbor and an active trade throughout the eastern Mediterranean. For most of the 5th century Mytilene was a privileged member of the Delian Confederacy, but two revolts against Athens during the Peloponnesian War (in 428 and 412 B.C.) resulted in the loss of its fleet, its fortifications, and much of its land. Probably as a reaction to the excesses of Spartan imperialism in the early 4th century, however, Mytilene joined Athens' Second Delian League in 377 B.C. It remained a loyal league member with only one brief lapse when the dominant democracy was supplanted by a tyranny. Mytilene enjoyed the reputation as a center of Greek intellectual and cultural life, as represented by the late 7th-early 6th century poets Sappho and Alkaïos. In later years it had a distinguished philosophical tradition, playing host to such luminaries as Aristotle and Epicurus.

The large production of Electrum Hektes at Mytilene is interesting. By the 4th century B.C. only three cities in western Asia Minor were regularly striking Electrum: Kyzikos, Mytilene and Phokaia. The Kyzikene Staters and fractions figured prominently in the Black Sea trade, but not so the Hektes of Phokaia and Mytilene. These appear instead to have provided a local "gold" coinage in northwest Asia Minor. Kraay notes that they were probably considered fractions of the Persian gold Daric in the absence of any quantity of true Persian fractions. While politically Mytilene looked west to Athens and the Second Delian League, commercially it looked east to Persia.



## IONIA

### Rare Archaic Drachm of Ephesos



*Lot No. 2239*

- 2239 EPHEOS. Ionia. Mid 6th Century B.C.** Drachm. Bee crawling r. Rv. Quadripartite incuse square evenly divided by straight, heavy lines. 3.32 grams. Cf. BMC 5 (bee l. and rough incuse), cf. Head Ephesos. Pl.I.5 (but rough incuse). Dark gray. Very Fine and **rare**. (1,500-2,000)

Situated on an alluvial plain at the mouth of the Kaystros river, Ephesos served as the sea-port and emporium of the Maeander valley trade. Of even greater importance to the city was the fact that it was located near the holy sanctuary of the venerable Asiatic nature goddess whom the Greeks identified with Artemis. Her symbols were the bee and the stag.

During the middle of the 6th century the city was besieged by king Kroisos of Lydia. According to legend, Kroisos was about to enter the city as its conqueror when a long rope was discovered which Pindaros, tyrant of Ephesos, had attached from the walls of the city to the sanctuary of Artemis. The symbolism that the city was placing itself under the protection of the goddess was not lost on Kroisos, who granted the city favorable terms. Under his rule the influence and prestige of the goddess was extended. The first great temple of Artemis was then under construction and he dedicated most of the columns and some golden bulls. When Kroisos was overthrown, Ephesos fell under Persian control.

### Bold Ephesos Tetradrachm



*Lot No. 2240*

- 2240 EPHEOS. Ionia. 394-387 B.C.** Tetradrachm. Bee with curved wings, E-Φ flanking. Rv. Forepart of stag kneeling r., head turned, palm tree behind, APIΣΤΟΞ (magistrate's name) before. 14.85 grams. SNG Cop.217, Waddington 1526, SNG Cop.217 (same obverse die). Pale gray and golden toning. Bold strike. Choice Very Fine and **rare**. (4,000-6,000)

In 394 B.C. the Athenian admiral Konon, in conjunction with the satrap Pharnabazos annihilated the Spartan fleet at Knidos. Ephesos was among the Greek cities that quickly threw off the Spartan yoke. In 390 B.C. the Spartans again seized Ephesos and retained nominal control until 387 B.C. when the Peace of Antalkidas abandoned the Greek cities of Asia Minor to Persia. The Tetradrachms of this period, 394-387 B.C. are distinguished by the curved wings of the bee, after which time they are shown straight.



Lot No. 2241

- 2241** **EPHESOS. Ionia. Ca.387-295 B.C.** Tetradrachm. Bee with straight wings, E-Φ flanking. Rv. Forepart of stag kneeling r., head turned, palm tree behind, ΠΙ ΠΟΚΡΙΤΟΣ to r. 14.97 grams. BMC 47. Dark tone. Nearly Extremely Fine. (3,500-4,500)

The series of Tetradrachms, begun in 394 B.C., continued after the resumption of Persian overlordship with the minor change in the shape of the bee's wings from curved to straight. Ephesos continued to prosper, as indicated by the abundance of this series of coinage. This is not surprising since the kings of Lydia and later Persia tended to favor Ephesos, despite its occasional predilection for independence. In approximately 338 B.C. the city rose in revolt against the Persians and declared its freedom. This was short-lived however. The Persian Autophradates soon regained control of the city, stationed a garrison there and handed the government over to a pro-Persian Oligarchy. When the Persian garrison withdrew after the defeat at Granicus, the populace overthrew the Oligarchy and welcomed Alexander. For the next few years Ephesos alternated between democracy and tyranny until 319 B.C. when the democratic party delivered the city into the hands of Antigonos. The city enjoyed a limited amount of freedom under Antigonos and his son Demetrios Poliorketes until Lysimachos captured it in 302 B.C. and seemingly abolished the democratic constitution. In the next few years the city alternated between control by Lysimachos and Demetrios until 295 B.C. when Lysimachos finally succeeded in making himself master.



Lot No. 2242

- 2242** **EPHESOS. Ionia. Ca.258-200 B.C.** Octobol. Diademed bust of Artemis r. with quiver and bow at shoulder. Rv. Forepart of kneeling stag r., head turned, ΑΡΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ to l., E-Φ flanking. 6.46 grams. BMC 91. Medium gray cabinet toning. Extremely Fine and **rare**. (1,500-2,000)

During this time Ephesos was, for the most part, attached to the Ptolemaic domain.

*Ex Hess-Divo 307 (June 2007, lot 1233).*



*Lot No. 2243*



## Choice Klazomenai Didrachm



Lot No. 2243

- 2243 KLAZOMENAI. Ionia. Ca.500 B.C.** Didrachm. Forepart of winged boar r. Rv. Quadripartite incuse square. 7.03 grams. *Traité I*, 485, pl.XII.14; *SNG von Aulock* 1981. Kraay / Hirmer 607. Pale gray toning. Perfectly centered obverse. Superb styling and Choice Extremely Fine. (15,000-20,000)

Klazomenai originally stood on an isthmus, but the inhabitants, alarmed by Persian encroachments, removed themselves to one of the small islands in the bay and established their city there. Subsequently Klazomenai as well as the other Greek cities of Asia Minor fell under Persian overlordship. While under Persian overlordship the Greek cities of Ionia struck coins, such as the one above, using the Phoenician weight standard. The badge of the city, the winged boar, derived from the legend that such a monster once ravaged the territory of Klazomenai.



Lot No. 2244

- 2244 PHOKAIA. Ionia. Late 6th Century B.C.** Trihemionobol. Female head l. wearing earring and helmet or close fitting cap ("Smyrna" type). Rv. Quadripartite incuse square. 1.27 grams. *SNG von Aulock* 7802, *SNG Rosen* 596. Medium gray. About Extremely Fine. (250-350)

CARIA

Lot No. 2245

- 2245 KNIDOS. Caria. Ca.360 B.C.** Tetradrachm. Head of Aphrodite l., prow to r., K-NI. Rv. Forepart of lion l., uncertain magistrate's name below. 14.29 grams. *Traité* pl.CLXV.25, cf. *BMC* 28. Dark patina, slightly rough on the reverse. Choice Extremely Fine and **rare**. (2,500-3,000)

Knidos was an important commercial center famous for its wine. It was also a cultural center, boasting a renowned medical school, the famous statue of Aphrodite by Praxiteles, and the observatory of its chief citizen, the astronomer Eudoxos. In the fifth century B.C. Knidos was a member of the Delian Confederacy. In the 4th century, however, its political affiliations are not clearly known, though it does not appear to have been anti-Athenian.



Lot No. 2246

- 2246 **SATRAPS OF CARIA. Hidrieos, 351-344 B.C.** Tetradrachm. Head of Helios-Apollo, facing slightly to r. Rv. Zeus Labraundos standing r. holding labrys and spear, ΙΑΠΙΕΩΣ to r. 15.10 grams. Jameson 1568. Medium gray. Choice Extremely Fine. (2,000-3,000)

## RHODES

### Extremely Rare Tauro-Signed Tetradrachm



Lot No. 2247

- 2247 **RHODES. Ca.408/7-404 B.C. Reverse signed by Tauro-.** Tetradrachm. Head of Helios facing slightly to r. Rv. Rose with buds l. and r., ΤΑΥΡΟ to upper r. 15.05 grams. Bérend *Tétradrachmes* 21 (this coin), Ashton 6. Pleasing medium gray. Lovely style. Choice Very Fine. **Extremely rare, 1 of only 3 known with Tauro- signature.** (6,000-8,000)

The earliest coinage from the island of Rhodes was produced by three independent towns: Kamiros, Lindos and Ialysos. None of these archaic coinages appear to have been resumed after 480 B.C. Curiously, the island had no coinage of its own after this date until the union of the three cities into one state with a new federal capital, Rhodos, in 408 B.C. From early times the island assumed a position of considerable commercial importance. Its prosperity came mainly from the carrying trade. It was a distribution center of Levantine and especially Phoenician goods. Its colonies not only extended eastward along the southern coast of Asia Minor, but also to the west as far as Gela in Sicily and Rhegion in southern Italy. Prior to the union, the towns of Kamiros, Lindos and Ialysos were members of the Delian League. In the absence of coinage it may be assumed that their annual assessment was in ships for the allied fleet. In 412 the island revolted from Athens and became the headquarters of the Peloponnesian fleet. The pressures of financing and conducting the war with Athens, which lasted from 412/11 to 407 B.C., undoubtedly provided the catalyst for the union and the creation of a new and extensive coin issue. The choice of Helios, the sun-god, as the identifying symbol of the new city was based on the fact that the citizens of all three of the original towns claimed descent from Helios, to whom, according to Pindar, the whole island was sacred.

Ex CNG Mail Bid Sale 73 (September 2006, lot 373), David Herman Collection, Elsen Sale 61 (2000, lot 150), 1971 Marmaris Hoard (IGCH 1209).

## LYDIA



*Lot No. 2248*

- 2248 KINGS OF LYDIA. Time of Kroisos, ca.561-546 B.C.** Stater (Double Siglos). *Sardes mint*. Confronted foreparts of lion r. and bull l. Rv. Two incuse squares of unequal size. 10.53 grams. SNG von Aulock 2874, *Traité* I.407. Medium gray. Very Fine. (4,000-5,000)

The earliest coins were struck in Electrum, a naturally occurring alloy of gold and silver. A number of cities continued to strike in electrum even into the Hellenistic period, most notably Carthage in the west and Kyzikos, Mytilene and Phokaia in the east. However, the intrinsic problem with Electrum was the value, as the proportions of gold to silver could vary from issue to issue. Lydia must be credited with the replacement of Electrum with separate Gold and Silver issues with a new weight standard based on the interrelationships of actual value existing between the three metals.

## PAMPHYLIA

### Rare Early Aspendos Drachm



*Lot No. 2249*

- 2249 ASPENDOS. Pamphylia. Ca.420-360 B.C.** Drachm. Naked horseman (Mopsos, founder of Aspendos) galloping l. hurling spear. Rv. Boar running r., EΣT in ex., all in dotted circle within circular incuse. 5.42 grams. Cf. SNG von Aulock 4487 (same reverse die) but horseman r., BMC pl.XIX.8/9. Pleasing medium gray. Very Fine and rare. (1,000-1,250)

Aspendos was an ancient, pre-Hellenic city situated on the right bank of the Eurymedon river about eight miles from the sea. In ancient times this portion of the river was navigable and ships could anchor off Aspendos. In fact, the city served as an important naval base where, on at least two occasions, a major Persian fleet was concentrated. Aspendos was a rich commercial city whose wealth came mainly from a trade in oil and wool. Although claiming to be an Argive colony, the city had a large native population, as the Pamphylian legend on the coins suggests. Even though it was assessed as a member of the Delian League, listed with Kelenderis in the Athenian Tribute List for 425 B.C., Aspendos lay well within Persian territory and seems to have preferred Persian overlordship, even to the point of resisting Alexander. In the wars of the successor generals and Hellenistic dynasties the city was occupied by Ptolemy I and later came under the control of the Seleucids.



## Exceptional Aspendos Stater



Lot No. 2250

- 2250 ASPENDOS. Pamphylia. Ca.400-370 B.C. Stater.** Two wrestlers grappling. Rv. Slinger r., triskeles to r., BA-[FE] to far r., ΕΣΤΦΕΔΙΙΥΣ to l., all in dotted square within incuse square. 10.63 grams. SNG von Aulock 4526. Exceptionally finely styled, far superior to the many degraded copies of this design issued by Aspendos. Pleasing medium gray tone. Sharply struck on a broad flan with evidence of die shift on the wrestler at r. Extremely Fine. (1,500-2,000)  
*Ex Spink.*



Lot No. 2251

- 2251 ASPENDOS. Pamphylia. Ca.370-330 B.C. Stater.** Two wrestlers grappling, BA between. Rv. Slinger r., triskeles to r., ΕΣΤΦΕΔΙΙΥΣ to l., all in dotted square within shallow incuse. 10.94 grams. Cf. BMC 33, SNG PFPS 5. Unusually fine classical style for the issue, suggesting an early date, possibly 370-360 B.C. Well centered and sharply struck. Lovely medium gray with slight golden iridescence. Extremely Fine. (1,500-2,000)  
*Ex Hess-Divo 307 (June 2007, lot 1282).*

CILICIA

Lot No. 2252

- 2252 KELENDERIS. Cilicia. Ca.350-330 B.C. Stater.** Nude youth holding whip, dismounting from rearing horse r. Rv. Goat kneeling r., head turned, on dotted exergual line, KET (retrograde) above. 8.65 grams. SNG BN Paris 73 var. Rare error variety with KET rather than KEA in legend. Well centered. Even medium gray. About Extremely Fine. (2,000-3,000)  
The types adopted for the coinage of Kelenderis were a punning allusion to the name of the city. The word κελης means "race horse, driven or ridden singly." Also, some goats were known as κελαδες.  
*Ex Hess-Divo 307 (June 2007, lot 1288).*



Lot No. 2253

- 2253 MALLOS. Cilicia. Ca.425-375 B.C. Stater.** Winged young male deity with scroll headdress running r. carrying sun disk, Aramaic legend to l. Rv. Winged swan standing l., MAAP above, traces of locust symbol to l. 10.78 grams. BMC 17. Small area of flatness in the center, both sides. Pleasing medium gray tone. Very Fine. (2,000-3,000)

The figure of the young man, winged, carrying the sun disk would seem to be a version of the Persian god of light, Mithras. He was also the god of the armies, the god of victory, and as such prominent in the official cult of Persia. In general, it seems reasonable to conclude that in the 5th and 4th centuries B.C. Mallos, like Aspendos, Kelenderis, Soloi and other "Greek" cities of southern Asia Minor, had adopted degrees of Greek culture but were more comfortable looking eastward than westward.



Lot No. 2254

- 2254 TARSOS. Cilicia. Tiribazos, Satrap of Western Asia. First reign, 393-392 B.C. Stater.** Athena seated l. on rocks holding spear in r. hand, l. elbow resting on shield, olive tree to r. Rv. Female kneeling l. tossing astragaloi, lotus plant to r., TEPΣIKON to l. 10.65 grams. SNG Levante 64 (**this coin**), SNG France 238, SNG von Aulock 5915. Medium gray toning. About Extremely Fine and **rare**. (2,000-3,000)

Tiribazos was highly regarded by the Persian king and held a number of important positions of power. Sometime around 393 B.C., as Satrap of Western Asia, he began negotiations with Sparta against Athens, secretly supplying the former with a fleet and money. This in all probability was the occasion for the striking of the above coin. Tiribazos was removed from office in 392 B.C., presumably for overstepping his authority, only to return in 388 B.C., at which time he concluded the Peace of Antalkidas between Persia and Sparta on one side and Athens on the other. His fortunes continued to wax and wane until, exasperated by his inability to achieve a closer connection to the Great King through marriage with either of his daughters, he incited Artaxerxes' son Darios to revolt. When the plot was revealed, Tiribazos openly declared his revolt and was killed in the ensuing struggle.



Lot No. 2255

- 2255 TARSOS. Cilicia. Mazaïos, Satrap of Cilicia, 361/0-334 B.C. Stater.** Baaltars seated l., torso facing, holding grapes, grain-ear and eagle in r. hand, scepter in l.; "BALTRZ" in Aramaic to r., M below throne. Rv. Lion l. attacking bull, "MZDI" in Aramaic to l., monogram below. 10.94 grams. SNG Levante 106, SNG France 2.335 var. Superb surfaces with pale, iridescent toning. Unusually well struck on both sides. Virtually **F.D.C.** (1,000-1,500)

## CYPRUS

### Very Rare Cypriote Gold Triobol



*Lot No. 2256*

- 2256 MARION. Cyprus. Stasioikos II, deposed by Ptolemy I of Egypt in 312 B.C.** Gold Triobol. Laureate head of Zeus l. Rv. Head of Aphrodite r., M[A] behind. 2.02 grams. BMC Pl.XX.10. Minor reverse scrapes. Very Fine and **very rare.** (1,500-2,000)

The city-state never gained a foothold in Cyprus. Instead the island was divided into a number of small kingdoms, none of which, with one brief exception, able to impose its will on the rest. In the late 5th and 4th centuries B.C., the most famous of these kings was Evagoras of Salamis who conquered most of Cyprus and extended his rule to cities in Cilicia and Phoenicia. The majority of the Cypriot dynasties, however, remained strictly local and, in the 4th century, were usually under the authority of a foreign power. After the Peace of Antalkidas Cyprus was under Persian control until a revolt of Cypriot kings in 350 B.C. liberated the island. Cyprus declared for Alexander in 333 B.C. After his death, the island passed to Antigonos and later fell to Ptolemy, who formally made Cyprus a province ruled by a military governor.

Coins from the late 5th-early 4th century reveal a King Stasioikos ruling at Marion. At some point he was succeeded by his son Timocharis, who used his father's worn, old dies, re-engraving them with his own name. The length of his reign is uncertain and nothing more is known until the reign of Stasioikos II, the last king, who was dethroned by Ptolemy in 312 B.C. At this point the town was destroyed and the population moved to Paphos.

### Rare Ram and Ankh Stater



*Lot No. 2257*

- 2257 SALAMIS. Cyprus. Ca.480-460 B.C.** Stater. Ram lying l., Cypriot letters above, small ankh symbol in front. Rv. Ankh symbol formed of pellets along linear circle, pellet in center, in incuse square from four corners of which project sprays of three leaves. 10.99 grams. BMC 27, pl.X.5. Medium gray. About Very Fine / Choice Very Fine. (3,000-4,000)

Kraay (ACGC, p.301) has observed that the "ankh" symbol, originally Egyptian, seems to be associated with Persian rule. Despite a brief, failed attempt to assert independence by joining the Ionian Revolt, and despite periodic attempts by the Delian League to liberate the island, the cities of Cyprus remained under Persian control until the second decade of the 4th century, when Evagoras managed to conquer a sizable portion of the island.



SYRIA

Lot No. 2258

- 2258 KINGS OF SYRIA. Antiochos VI Dionysos, 144-142 B.C.** Tetradrachm, year 168 (Summer-October 144 B.C.). Antioch. Radiate and diademed child's bust r., fillet border. Rv. Dioskouroi riding l. holding couched lances, TYP / monogram to r., date HEP to l. 15.98 grams. SNG Spaer 1762 var., SMA 219 var. Medium purple gray and steel blue. Extremely Fine. (1,500-2,000)

Antiochos VI was the young son of Alexander Balas and Cleopatra Thea, daughter of Ptolemy VI. In 145 B.C. Alexander Balas was overthrown by Demetrios II. One of the Seleucid Generals, Diodotos (later calling himself Tryphon) proclaimed Antiochos VI king in opposition to Demetrios II. At this point the Seleucid kingdom had two rulers with Demetrios' control confined mostly to the cities of the Phoenician coast while Antiochos, under the protection of Diodotos, reigned in Antioch. In a few years, however, Demetrios' attention turned toward the east. In 141 B.C. he marched against the Parthians, but was captured and remained in honorable captivity until 129 B.C. Meanwhile in Syria, Diodotos had deposed the child king Antiochos VI in 142 B.C. and declared himself King and Autokrator, taking the name Tryphon. Four years later, the young Antiochos VI was murdered.

PERSIA

Lot No. 2259

- 2259 PERSIA. Achaemenid Empire. Time of Xerxes II-Artaxerxes II, ca.420-375 B.C.** Gold Daric. Persian king or hero in kneeling-running stance r. holding spear and bow. Rv. Incuse punch. 8.28 grams. Carradice Type IIIb, Group C, SNG Cop.276. About Extremely Fine. (3,000-4,000)

The Persian Gold Daric was the international currency of the 5th and 4th centuries until the conquest of Alexander the Great. During this period it was not merely a facilitator of commerce, but also an instrument of Persian foreign policy to prevent any Greek state from becoming too powerful. During the Peloponnesian War Persian gold flowed into Sparta in its fight against Athens, then when Athens had been defeated and Sparta began to exercise hegemony throughout the Aegean, Persian gold flowed back to Athens.

## BAKTRIA

### A Rare Tetradrachm and Didrachm Sophytes



*Lot No. 2260*

- 2260 KINGS OF BAKTRIA. Sophytes, ca.305-294 B.C.** Tetradrachm. *Imitation of Athenian Tetradrachm, local weight standard.* Helmeted head of Athena r. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, olive spray and pellet-in-crescent behind, ΑΘΕ to r., all within incuse square. 15.89 grams. Cf. Bopearachchi *Sophytes* Series 1A, cf. SNG ANS 1, cf. Mitch.13a (all of Attic weight). Reverse slightly off-center. Pale gray toning. Extremely Fine. Apparently unpublished. (1,500-2,000)

While the identity of Sophytes remains a mystery, it is possible that he was the same Sopeithes who fought Alexander the Great as a young prince and later, as a local leader, accepted a position of authority under Seleukos I when Seleukos was forced to end his eastern campaign prematurely and attend to affairs in Asia Minor.

*Ex CNG 66 (May 2004, lot 922).*



*Lot No. 2261*

- 2261 KINGS OF BAKTRIA. Sophytes, ca. 305-294 B.C.** Didrachm. *Imitation of Athenian coinage, local weight standard.* Helmeted head of Athena r., small bunch of grapes behind. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, olive spray and crescent behind, ΑΦ [Ε] to r., all in incuse square. 7.78 grams. Bopearachchi *Sophytes* Series 1A, SNG ANS 5, Mitch.24. Well centered. Pleasing pale gray. Extremely Fine. (1,500-2,000)

*Ex CNG 66 (May 2004, lot 923).*

## PHOENICIA



*Lot No. 2262*

- 2262 ARADOS. Phoenicia. Ca.174-110 B.C.** Drachm, *year 102 (158/7 B.C.).* Bee, date to l. and monogram to r. Rv. Stag standing r., palm tree behind, ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ to r. 4.20 grams. BMC 159. Medium gray. Well centered. Extremely Fine. (1,500-2,000)

Arados was one of the most powerful of the Phoenician cities. Situated on an island off the northern coast of Phoenicia, Arados nevertheless controlled a large territory on the mainland with several dependent cities. By 259 B.C. it had established almost complete independence when Antiochos II took from Egyptian control all of Phoenicia north of Sidon and granted Arados its freedom. It is from this time that the coins of Arados are dated. Seleukos bestowed on the city very substantial additional privileges in approximately 243 B.C. Sometime during the reign of the Seleucid king Alexander I Balas (150-145 B.C.), Arados defeated and destroyed its arch rival, Marathos. The resulting booty seems to have supported an even larger series of Tetradrachms and Drachms from Arados.



*Lot No. 2265*





Lot No. 2263

- 2263 BYBLOS. Phoenicia. 'Addirmilk, 348-334/3 B.C. Dishekel. Three hoplites, holding shields, standing on galley l. on waves, prow ending in lion's head; below hippocamp l. above murex. Rv. Lion l. attacking bull. 13.21 grams. Betlyon 18 var. Dark tone. Well struck both sides. Extremely Fine. (3,000-4,000)**

Although a city of great antiquity, the earliest coinage of Byblos, struck by a succession of local kings, dates only from the mid-5th century B.C. until the conquest of Alexander the Great.

## EGYPT



Lot No. 2264

- 2264 EGYPT. Under Persian Domination. Sabakes, Satrap, ca.338-333 B.C. Tetradrachm. Helmeted head of Athena r. Rv. Owl standing r., head facing, crescent and olive spray to l., Aramaic legend CHIVS to r. 17.15 grams. van Alfen, 14 (2003), pl.7.125, SNG Cop.3. Shallow reverse cstsps. Light smoothing on Athena's cheek and in the obverse field. Pale gray toning. Choice Very Fine and very rare. (7,000-8,000)**

After years of independence from Persia, Egypt was finally recovered in 343 by the Persian king Artaxerxes III. In the last decade of Persian rule, various local satraps took it upon themselves, as the need arose, primarily to pay for mercenary Greek soldiers, to strike Tetradrachms with Athenian types, but bearing their own names in Aramaic script. Such issues are known for Sabakes, the satrap of Egypt. In 333 B.C. Sabakes led a contingent from Egypt to join the Persian army facing Alexander. He died at Issos.

## Rare and Historic Early Ptolemaic Gold



Lot No. 2265

- 2265 EGYPT. Ptolemy I Soter, as King, 305-285 B.C. Gold Stater, ca.300-298 B.C. Kyrene mint. Diademed bust r. of Ptolemy as king, wearing aegis. Rv. Figure of deified Alexander the Great, holding thunderbolt and scepter, in quadriga of elephants l., [ITTOΛEMAIOY]/BAΣIAEΩ Σ above, two monograms in ex. 7.09 grams. Svor.126, SNG Cop.426 var (different monograms). Nicely struck. Choice Very Fine and extremely rare. (25,000-30,000)**

This coin is particularly interesting as it represents the most obvious effort to link King Ptolemy as the royal successor to the deified Alexander the Great. Its appearance coincides with Ptolemy's final subjugation of Kyrene after a series of revolts, and his occupation of Palestine for the fourth time. In the end Ptolemy had only limited success in recreating the empire of Alexander the Great, his conquests limited primarily to Kyrenaika, Palestine and Cyprus.

## A Superb Gold Oktadrachm



Lot No. 2266

- 2266 EGYPT. Cleopatra III, wife of Ptolemy VIII, 145-116 B.C. Gold Oktadrachm.** Veiled head of Arsinoë II, wife of Ptolemy II (d.270 B.C.) wearing stephane, lotus tipped scepter behind, horn of Ammon below ear, K (Κλεοπάτρα) behind. Rv. Double cornucopiae bound with fillet, APΣINOHΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛ ΦΟΥ. 27.82 grams. Svor.1499, SNG Cop.322. Trivial edge knock. Choice Extremely Fine. A superb specimen. (15,000-20,000)

In 142 B.C. Ptolemy VIII took as his second wife Cleopatra III, an arrangement which produced "strained relations" (i.e. open warfare) with his first wife, Cleopatra II, who was also his sister, mother of Cleopatra III and widow of his brother Ptolemy VI. Cleopatra II led a successful revolt against her husband in 132 B.C., but five years later Ptolemy reconquered Alexandria. An amnesty was declared and a peaceful reign followed from 124 B.C. to the king's death in 116 B.C. The final testament of Ptolemy VIII left the full power of the regency to Cleopatra III. The result was an unfortunate period of tension and occasional open warfare between the elder son, Ptolemy IX, and his brother Alexander, later Ptolemy X, whom the mother favored.

KYRENAIKA

Lot No. 2267

- 2267 KYRENE. Kyrenaika. Ca.331-322 B.C. Gold Drachm or Hemistater.** Youth on horse trotting r., KYPA behind. Rv. Silphium plant, K-Y/P-A/N-A, all in circle of dots. 4.28 grams. BMC 124a, Naville 38. Well centered. Extremely Fine and very rare. (6,000-8,000)

Kyrene was an important port on the northern slope of the plateau of Libya, in an area of exceptional fertility that was rich in corn, wool, dates and silphium (a now extinct plant, the stalk and root of which provided a juice with medicinal properties, while the stalk was eaten as a vegetable and a perfume was extracted from the flowers). Kyrene's considerable wealth derived in part from the export of these commodities, but even more from its status as intermediary in the trade between the native Libyan population of the interior of Africa and the rest of the Greek world. Around 525 B.C. Kyrene submitted to Kambyes and became part of the Persian Empire. Sometime thereafter the city broke free of Persian control, as is evidenced by the fact that in approximately 455 B.C. it sheltered Athenian survivors from the ill-fated Egyptian expedition. Kyrene submitted to Alexander in 331 B.C. and ten years later was added to the Egyptian kingdom of Ptolemy I.

ZEUGITANIA

Lot No. 2268

- 2268** **CARTHAGE. Zeugitania. 350-320 B.C. Gold 1/10 Stater or Trihemionbol.** Date palm tree in dotted circle. Rv. Horse's head r. in dotted circle. 0.94 grams. Jenkins & Lewis Group III. 138. Very Fine and **rare.** (1,000-1,250)

From the 6th to the 3rd centuries B.C. Carthage engaged in intermittent warfare with the western Greeks over Sicily. In 345 B.C. the Carthaginians had an army in Sicily to counter an anti-Carthaginian movement led by the town of Entella. Hiketas, tyrant of Leontinoi and Syracuse, appealed to the Carthaginians to oppose the arrival of Timoleon from Corinth. Timoleon successfully avoided the Carthaginian squadrons and landed in Sicily, whereupon he seized Ortygia from Dionysios II. The Carthaginian forces in Sicily, even though considerably reinforced, decided to withdraw, leaving Hiketas without allies and forced to flee to Leontinoi. Nevertheless, despite his defeat, Hiketas remained unrepentant and a continued threat. Timoleon launched an attack against him at Leontinoi and sent troops into the Carthaginian-held territory in Sicily. Carthage responded by raising a large new army with the express intention of driving the Greeks out of Sicily once and for all. In the summer of 341 B.C. Timoleon met and defeated the vastly superior Carthaginian force at Crimisus. The war, however, continued for a few more years until 339 B.C. when Carthage made overtures for peace. In the final agreement, Carthage agreed to recognize the independence of all Greek cities east of the Halycus and to allow any Greeks in Carthaginian-held territories to migrate to Syracuse if they wished.

The above issue, like the gold fractions of Sicily and Magna Graecia of the late 5th to 3rd centuries B.C., was essentially a war coinage, struck to pay for the mercenary troops, ships and supplies required to conduct military operations during the Hellenistic period, in this case against Timoleon. The types are particularly Carthaginian. The palm tree on the obverse is a punning type, the Greek φοινίξ meaning both palm tree and Phoenician (or Carthaginian), while the horse (either full figure or head) was a consistent Carthaginian type.



Lot No. 2269

- 2269** **CARTHAGE. Zeugitania. 320-310 B.C. Electrum Stater.** Head of Tanit I. wearing triple pendant earring and necklace. Rv. Horse standing r. on single exergual line, no dots. 7.61 grams. Choice Extremely Fine. (2,500-3,500)





*Lot No. 2271*

### Superb Carthaginian Gold 1½ Shekel



Lot No. 2270

- 2270** CARTHAGE. Zeugitania. Ca. 270-264 B.C. Gold Attic Tridrachm or 1½ Shekel. Head of Tanit I. wearing grain wreath, triple-drop earring and necklace with pendants. Rv. Horse standing r., head turned, on single exergual line. 12.47 grams. Jenkins & Lewis Group IX.382-2. Well-centered. Superb Extremely Fine. (15,000-20,000)

Jenkins and Lewis note that Group IX, to which the above coin belongs, was struck shortly before the outbreak of the First Punic War against Rome. In addition to fundamental differences in race, culture and religion, the basic underlying cause of the war was that both sides wanted control of Sicily. Carthage had long recognized the importance of Sicily for the control of trade in the western Mediterranean and had been actively campaigning on the island for well over 200 years. Rome, on the other hand, had gradually come to see itself as the protector of the Greek cities of southern Italy, who viewed with alarm Carthaginian claims of a monopoly over trade in the waters of the western Mediterranean. The proximate cause of the war was a crisis in the city of Messina, which commanded the straits between Italy and Sicily. A band of Campanian mercenaries had established itself by force in the town of Messina and was being hard pressed in 264 B.C. by Hieron II of Syracuse. The Campanians appealed to both Carthage and Rome for help. Carthage responded first, occupying the town and effecting a reconciliation with Hieron. Undeterred, the Roman commander brought his troops into the city, seized the Carthaginian admiral and induced him to withdraw his garrison. This act of aggression was met by a declaration of war from Carthage and Syracuse.

### Rare and Impressive Carthaginian Dekadrachm



Lot No. 2271

- 2271** CARTHAGE. Zeugitania. 270-260 B.C. Dekadrachm, *Sicilian mint*. Head of Tanit I., wearing grain wreath, single drop earring and necklace. Rv. Pegasus flying r., Punic legend B'RST (*in the land*) below. 37.78 grams. Jenkins IV.435, AMB 567, K-H 211. Pale gray toning. Extremely Fine. (20,000-30,000)

This large silver coin, equivalent to five Shekels, was struck by the Carthaginians in Sicily at the time of the First Punic War against Rome. Compared to the earlier Siculo-Punic coinage of Carthage, it shows a weakening of Greek influence. The head is clearly Tanit, the chief goddess of Carthage, not a Carthaginian version of the Syracusan Artemis-Arethusa. The reverse, on the other hand, is copied from the Corinthian inspired Syracusan Staters of Timoleon (344-317 B.C.), though the treatment is Carthaginian, almost identical to the prancing free horse depiction on contemporary Carthaginian gold Tristaters.

*Ex Michael Price Collection (Stack's December 1996, lot 34).*

# END OF SALE

*Thank You*

Immediately following the Lawrence R. Stack Collection will be the auction of the Kroisos Collection and Other Important Properties (lots 2272-3999) featured in a separate catalogue.



*Stack's*

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- MARCH 25, 2008 — NEW YORK CITY (*Stack's Auction*)
- MARCH 26, 2008 — COIN GALLERIES (*Mail / Internet Bidding*)
- APRIL 22-24, 2008 — NEW YORK CITY (*Stack's Auction*)
- MAY 20-22, 2008 — NEW YORK CITY (*Stack's Auction*)
- JUNE 24-26, 2008 — CHICAGO, ILLINOIS (*MidAmerica Coin Expo-Official Auctioneer*)
- JULY 27-28, 2008 — BALTIMORE, MD (*Stack's Auction*)
- AUGUST 12, 2008 — NEW YORK CITY (*Stack's Mineral Auction*)
- AUGUST 13, 2008 — COIN GALLERIES (*Mail / Internet Bidding*)
- AUGUST 21-22, 2008 — ATLANTA, GA (*Whitman Coin Expo-Official Auctioneer*)
- SEPTEMBER 23-25, 2008 — NEW YORK CITY (*Stack's Auction*)
- OCTOBER 21-23, 2008 — NEW YORK CITY (*Stack's Auction*)
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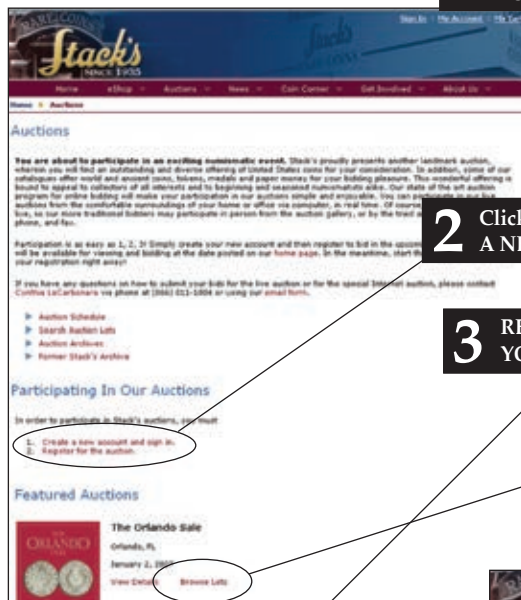
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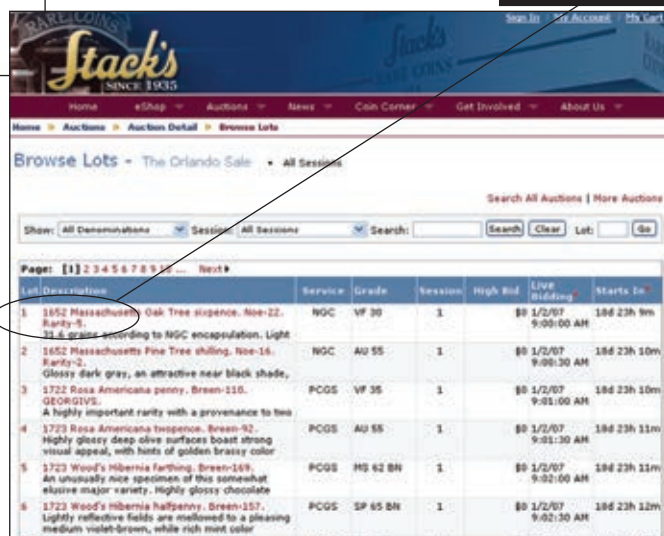
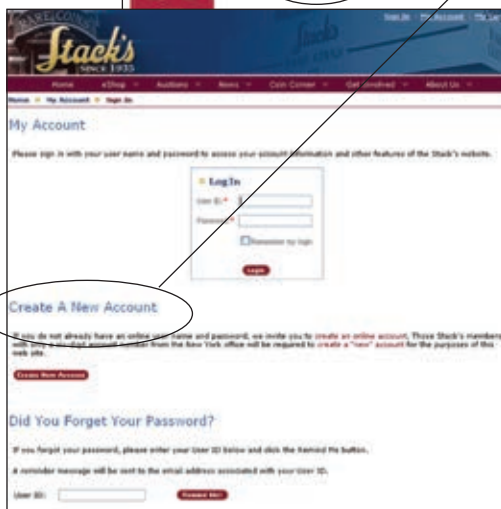


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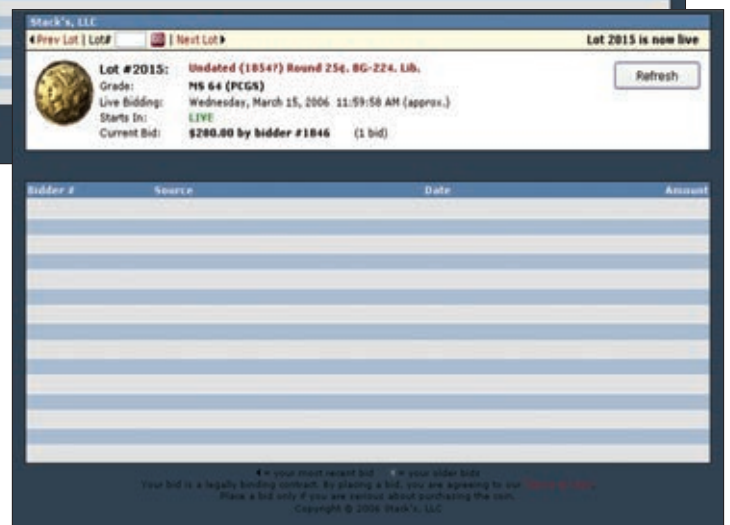
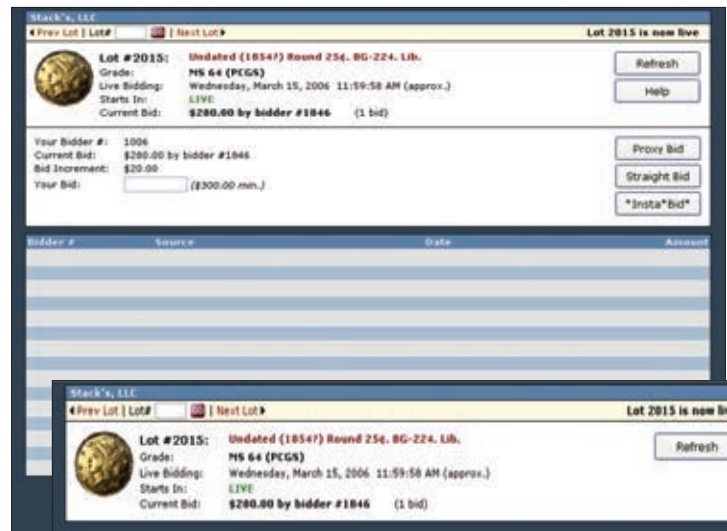
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These terms of sale are designed to conform to the Amended Rules for Public Auction Sales in New York City by the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Bylaws of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc.

1. This public auction sale is conducted pursuant to these Terms of Sale by licensed and bonded auctioneers, Harvey G. Stack, #0522763 and Lawrence R. Stack, #0798114.
2. **Each bidder, by bidding in the sale, agrees that a 15% BUYER'S CHARGE will be added to the "hammer price" or winning bid of each lot as determined by the auctioneer.** This 15% BUYER'S FEE will be added to the invoice of each successful bidder over and above the actual sum bid or offered. The Buyer's Fee applies regardless of a bidder's affiliation with any group or organization, and is imposed on all bidders. No lots will be delivered or shown at the auction. Auction sales are strictly for cash and must be paid for promptly in U.S. funds. Stack's reminds you that all bidders personally guarantee prompt payment in full. Checks are permitted with identification acceptable to Stack's. On any accounts past due, Stack's reserves the right to extend credit and impose periodic charges as stated in these Terms of Sale or on the invoice or statement. Buyer agrees to pay the reasonable attorney fees and costs required to collect on such past due accounts. All lots delivered in New York State are subject to applicable Sales Tax. Buyer agrees to pay any sales tax, use tax, and any other applicable taxes that now, or hereafter, are found to be due by virtue of the sale, and to indemnify and hold Stack's harmless for any sales or other taxes due thereunder, including reasonable attorneys fees, costs and any interest or penalties assessed. Buyer shall also pay all shipping and handling charges where applicable.
3. Purchasers claiming exemption from such taxes must submit resale or exemption certificates or other proof of exemption. Out-of-state Purchasers taking delivery in New York must provide an OSR certificate or pay applicable taxes due. All purchasers represent that they are not seeking to acquire goods for personal, family, or household purposes, but are bidding for resale purposes; and those submitting OSR's additionally represent that they are professionals, knowledgeable and fully aware of what they are purchasing, a representation upon which Stack's relies in agreeing to sell to Purchaser. Buyers picking up lots may be required to confirm this agreement in a separate writing.
4. Stack's is not responsible for your errors in bidding. PLEASE BID ON THE CORRECT LOT.
5. All persons seeking to bid, whether in person, by an agent or employee, or by mail, must have a catalogue and register to bid. By submitting a bid, whether in person, by mail, or through an employee or agent, the bidder acknowledges receipt of the catalogue, and agrees to adhere to these terms of sale. The auctioneer may decline to recognize any bidder who does not have a catalogue and has not registered and been given a paddle number. Any prospective bidder may be required to establish credit references or submit a deposit of 25% of their bids. All new bidders should be prepared to establish credit with the auctioneer prior to registering to bid.
6. By bidding, purchasing or offering to purchase in this sale, even if as an agent, or on behalf of a corporation or for another individual, each bidder personally guarantees prompt payment and agrees to be personally liable for the consequences of bidding; all bidders also personally guarantee prompt payment in full, including without limitation, BUYER'S FEE, taxes, surcharges, postage, handling charges, storage costs and insurance charges.
7. Stack's reserves the right to require payment in full before delivering lots to a successful bidder, and reserves the right to require the principals, and directors of any corporate bidder to execute a guarantee of payment (which, in any event they do by having an agent or employee bid in the sale) prior to allowing a bid to be placed or recognized.
8. Stack's reserves the right to impose a late charge, based solely upon Purchaser's failure to remit full and timely payment, and which late charge is not related to any necessary storage of the material purchased. Said late charge is calculated at a rate of 1 1/2% per month (18% per annum), based on the purchase price if payment has not been made in accordance with these Terms and Conditions of Sale. Purchases not collected within thirty (30) days of the date of sale may, at the sole option of Stack's, be resold for Purchaser's account by Stack's, with Purchaser liable for any deficit after Stack's receives a commission for the same in accordance with its agreement, and thereafter deducts all expenses associated with the sale, including reasonable attorneys fees.
9. Bids are NOT accepted from minors. By bidding in this sale, the bidder represents and certifies that they are of legal age, are authorized to make the bid that they make, and that the purchase is not a consumer sale or consumer credit transaction.
10. **Title remains with Stack's until paid for in full.** Should Purchaser take any action under Title 11 of the U.S. Code, or any state insolvency law, Buyer agrees to promptly return to Stack's, any lots not paid for. The Buyer agrees to keep the lots fully insured until paid for. Risk of loss is on the Buyer.
11. The highest bidder as determined in the sole discretion of the auctioneer shall be the Buyer. If the auctioneer determines that a dispute has arisen between two or more bidders, the lot may be immediately put up and sold again. Bidders with whom the dispute previously arose shall be without further recourse for any damages whatsoever.
12. If you bid by mail, **mail your bid sheet early.** Mail bidders agree to and are subject to these terms of sale just as if they were floor bidders.
13. By placing a bid in this sale, a bidder agrees that this transaction shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York and that neither New York's nor any other state's choice of laws and/or conflict of laws shall be applied. Any dispute between Stack's and bidders at the auction (except for non-payment) shall be settled exclusively by binding arbitration under the rules then in effect of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc. (PNG)—if the bidder is a member of the PNG—conducted in the state of New York. If the bidder is not a



PNG member, then all disputes between Stack's and the bidder shall be exclusively adjudicated in an appropriate court located in the state of New York. The laws of the state of New York, excluding its choice of law provisions, shall govern the adjudication of any dispute between the bidder and Stack's, and the bidder hereby consents and submits to the personal jurisdiction of the courts of the state of New York. In the event of non-payment, Stack's and a successful bidder agree that any judicial action shall be heard and determined only by the courts of the State of New York and the successful bidder hereby consents and submits to the personal jurisdiction of the courts of the state of New York.

14. Auction sales are not approval sales. In the event of non-payment by the Buyer, Stack's reserves any and all rights that it would be entitled to under the Uniform Commercial Code, including Buyer's consent to file a financing statement without need of Buyer's signature, and to offset any sums due on any future consignment or purchase or monies or goods in possession of Stack's or its assigns.
15. All bidders are encouraged to carefully examine all lots prior to the sale. No lots will be shown at the sale. Stack's assumes no risk, liability or responsibility for the material (or other) facts stated concerning the numismatic item, except as specified herein. All floor buyers should acquaint themselves with the property sold since Stack's will assume that they have done so and requires that the Purchaser represent that they have. Bidders are deemed to have satisfied themselves as to all of the matters set forth in the terms of sale.
16. Stack's, as agent, offers a **LIMITED WARRANTY** that any numismatic item sold is authentic (i.e., not counterfeit, that its date or mintmark has not been altered, and that the coin has not been repaired as those terms are used in the trade). Except as set forth in this limited warranty and as may be required by the arts and cultural affairs law, and any other law or regulation, all other warranties of authenticity of authorship, whether express or implied, are hereby disclaimed.
17. Except as otherwise stated herein, all items offered in this catalogue are **GUARANTEED TO BE GENUINE** and correctly attributed as defined below.
18. (a) NO LOT may be returned for any reason whatsoever without the prior written consent by Stack's, or, in any event, if it has been removed from its original container. **No lots purchased by those who have viewed the lots may be returned**, unless the limited warranty provided in these terms of sale permits it.  
(b) Grading is a subjective description in the opinion of the cataloguer as to the state of preservation, method of strike, and overall appearance of a particular coin or lot. The term "proof" or "specimen" is used to describe a method of manufacture, and is not a grade or condition or an attribution.  
(c) Stack's does not represent that a numismatic item has or has not been cleaned; that any toning is natural or artificial; that any coin catalogued will meet the standards, or the grade, of any third party or third party grading service; that a numismatic item has a particular provenance or pedigree; that a numismatic item is struck or not struck, or produced or not produced in a particular manner or style.  
(d) Adjectival descriptions and terminology (which can and does vary among experts and knowledgeable purchasers), when utilized in the catalogue, are strictly the opinion of the cataloguer and shall not be deemed to be part of the description; i.e. it is an opinion only and not a warranty of any kind.  
(e) Grading descriptions in this catalogue are provided strictly for the convenience of those who bid by mail and who are unable to personally view the coins, and represents the cataloguer's opinion of its state of preservation. Those attending the sale, and those bidders who actually view the lots should draw their own conclusions as to the state of preservation or grade of the numismatic item.  
(f) Stack's may utilize numerical or adjectival descriptions, and may include lots that have been graded by others. Opinions offered with respect to numismatic properties offered for sale by Stack's are made at the time that the numismatic item is catalogued, and do not refer to any prior or subsequent time.  
(g) Where Stack's sells a numismatic item graded and encapsulated by a grading service, Buyer acknowledges and agrees that other grading services, Stack's or knowledgeable purchasers might reach a different conclusion as to the state of preservation of a particular item, and that Stack's has presented the service's description of the encapsulated item for accommodation only. Any such information provided by Stack's is the opinion of the third party, without recourse against Stack's in any way whatsoever.  
(h) **Except as otherwise expressly stated in the Terms of Sale, Stack's and its agents and employees make no warranties or guarantees or representations, and expressly disclaim all warranties and guarantees and representations, including, without limitation, a warranty of merchantability, in connection with any numismatic properties sold by Stack's.**  
(i) All oral and written statements made by Stack's, are statements of opinion only and are not warranties or representations of any kind, unless stated as a specific written warranty, and no employee or agent of Stack's has authority to vary or alter these Terms of Sale. Any alteration shall be effective only if in writing and signed by a member of the firm.  
(j) If not so stated expressly, the grade, artisanship, provenance, or attribution is the firm's opinion only on which no third party, including the bidder, is entitled to rely.  
(k) Stack's assumes no risk, liability or responsibility for the material (or other) facts stated concerning the numismatic item, except as specified herein.
19. Unless otherwise stated, Stack's acts only as agent for a Consignor and makes no independent warranty of title. Stack's offers the following **LIMITED WARRANTY** to Buyers with respect to all numismatic items offered for sale. Stack's warrants to all Buyers that the Consignor or the Seller has warranted good title to property offered for sale. Any such warranty is predicated on the Owner or prior owner making the same warranty to Stack's, upon which the firm relies. In the event that it is finally determined that the Purchaser has not acquired transferable title, Stack's shall reimburse the Purchaser (if full payment has already been made) in accordance with these Terms of Sale, and Buyer agrees that this is full compensation for any loss whatsoever, whether actual or otherwise. Tender of the check by Stack's to Buyer at the address specified on the bid sheet or registration form shall end the obligation of Stack's to the Buyer, even if the check is not endorsed or cashed. Stack's and the Consignor make no representations or warranty that the Purchaser acquires any reproduction rights or copyright in property purchased at the sale.
20. Stack's further expressly disclaims all warranties relating to the grade, condition, identification of the periods or date of coining or manufacture or methods of manufacture of property which is inaccurate, or may be proved inaccurate, by means of scientific process or research which is not generally accepted for use until after the sale.

21. Stack's reminds the Buyer that the grading or condition of rare coins may have a material effect on the value of the items purchased; that others may differ with the grading opinions or interpretations of Stack's; that such difference of opinion (including whether the coin has been cleaned, or is or is not of a particular grade or quality) is not grounds to return an item purchased; and that all sales of items viewed by a Purchaser in advance of a sale, even if the sale is by mail, are final.
22. By purchasing in this sale, Buyer agrees that they shall have no recourse against the Consignor for any reason whatsoever. In the event that a warranty is offered with respect to grade or state of preservation or condition, it shall be a specific warranty, in writing, signed by a member of Stack's, and shall specify its terms and conditions and duration. If any numismatic item is damaged in its removal from encapsulation, or during its encapsulation, it is at the sole risk of the Purchaser. Because of the fungibility of numismatic items, any item removed from its holder may not be returned for any reason whatsoever.
23. (a) On any claim made by a bidder, Stack's must be advised in writing sent within seven days after receipt of the material, or the date of the sale, whichever is the later; these dates apply whether or not the Buyer has received the material. The disputed property must be returned to Stack's in the same condition as sold by Stack's, in the same holder.  
(b) These conditions are binding and absolute unless varied in writing by a principal of Stack's or if the bylaws, rules or regulations of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., provide for a longer period, or give the Buyer a greater right, in which case such bylaws, rules or regulations shall prevail. Any and all claims of the Buyer made in violation of the Terms of Sale shall be deemed waived, and the Buyer shall be without further recourse.
24. If Stack's, in its sole discretion, determines that any numismatic property is substantially and materially different from that represented in the catalogue of sale, or in any written advertisement or material, the sale shall be cancelled and Stack's shall refund the purchase price to the Buyer. Unless provided otherwise in these terms or the PNG bylaws, that shall be Stack's sole obligation to Buyer.
25. The auctioneer and cataloguer, Stack's, reserves the right to include its own material in any auction sale. The auctioneer may have direct or indirect interests in these, and other items (other than its commission), and may collect a minimum price in addition to the selling commission. This paragraph shall be deemed a part of the description of all lots contained in the catalogue. The catalogue shall also be deemed a part of any invoice issued by the auctioneer. The auctioneer may make loans or advances to consignors and/or prospective purchasers. The Consignor may be permitted to bid on his, her or their own articles and to buy them back at the sale. Any Buyer who bids on or purchases their own goods is required to pay for them, in full, as the terms of sale provide for together with the full buyer's commission, and any other applicable surcharges, postage, handling, insurance fees and taxes, without rebate of any kind whatsoever, unless provided for otherwise by contract with the auctioneer. The auctioneer reserves the right to make accounting adjustments in lieu of payment. Settlement will follow the auction. The prices realized reflect the final price called by the auctioneer and may include a bid of a consignor reacquiring their lot.
26. Stack's, the auctioneer, and employees are "insiders" and may have access to confidential information not otherwise available to the public with respect to value, provenance, availability, and other factors. Purchasers should make themselves acquainted with the numismatic items that they are purchasing and avail themselves of the services of outside consultants prior to engaging in any purchase. Bids are so much per LOT. No lots will be broken up unless otherwise stated.
27. No bidder shall have any claim against the auctioneer, or Stack's, for improper sequence of offering a lot.
28. On bullion items, bullion-like items, and encapsulated items graded by a grading service, Buyer agrees that there shall be no right of return for any reason whatsoever. Buyer further agrees that due to market volatility, in event of non-payment, Stack's shall be entitled to damages that are the greater of selling price or market, together with any supplementary or additional costs.
29. Stack's at any time may rescind the sale in the event of non-payment or breach of the warranty of title.
30. The sole remedy that any participant in the auction shall have, whether bidding in person, by mail, or through an employee or agent, for any claim or controversy arising out of the auction shall be a refund of the original purchase price and premium paid, if any. Interest shall be paid by Stack's at a rate of no greater than nine per cent (9%) per annum, up to a maximum of six (6) years, unless the rules of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc. provide for a higher rate of interest or a longer period of time, in which case such rules shall prevail. A lower rate, or shorter period, may be decided by the arbitrators. Upon payment as determined by the arbitrators, or in full at the maximum rates set forth above, or at an agreed rate, Stack's shall be deemed released from any and all claims of the bidder arising out of or in connection with the sale of such property. Purchaser agrees to execute prior to delivery of any refund any documents reasonably requested to effect the intent of this paragraph. By bidding in this sale, all bidders consent to these terms and all other terms of these conditions of sale.
31. **Stack's hereby disclaims all liability for damages, incidental, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any property by Stack's to Purchaser.** All bidders, even if unsuccessful purchasers, agree to abide by this condition, and all other conditions of sale.
32. All rights granted to the Purchaser under the within terms of sale are personal to the Purchaser. Purchaser may not assign or transfer any of these rights to any other person or entity, whether by operation of law or otherwise. Any attempt so to assign or transfer any such rights shall be absolutely VOID and unenforceable. No third party may rely on any benefit or right conferred by these Terms and Conditions of Sale and terms of warranty on any bidder or Purchaser.
33. "Purchaser" shall mean the original purchaser of the property from Stack's and not any subsequent owner or other person who may have or acquire an interest therein. If Purchaser is an agent, the agency must be disclosed at the time of sale, otherwise the benefits of the warranty shall be limited to the agent and not transferable to the undisclosed principal.

34. Should any third party attempt to utilize any warranties contained herein, they shall first give Stack's thirty (30) days written notice by Registered Mail or Certified Mail Return Receipt Requested during which time Stack's may, should it choose to contest the third party's claim, ask the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., or the American Arbitration Association to appoint a panel of three arbitrators skilled in the field to make such a determination at New York, N.Y. By seeking to use such remedy, the third party unequivocally and without reservation consents to binding arbitration, and its conclusive and binding determination of any alleged damages as a sole remedy. With respect to any other pertinent notice requirements, venue and personal and subject matter jurisdiction, said third party is bound to the provisions pertaining to bidders, buyers and purchasers, as otherwise provided for in these Terms of Sale.
35. In the event Stack's shall, for any reason, be unable to deliver the property sought to be purchased, its liability therefore shall be limited to the rescission of the sale and refund of the purchase price and buyer's premium. **Stack's hereby disclaims all liability for damages, incidental, consequential or otherwise, arising out of its failure to deliver any property purchased, and all bidders agree to this disclaimer.**
36. If it is determined that a bailment relationship exists while the material purchased is being held by Stack's, for Purchaser, said relationship constitutes a gratuitous bailment only, solely for the benefit of the purchaser/bailor, as defined by the laws of the State of New York.
37. As a condition of bidding, bidder acknowledges that numismatic auction sales are unique in terms of their tradition and industry practices. Each bidder agrees that **any claim or controversy whatsoever arising out of this sale shall be settled as follows:** if demanded by either buyer, or Stack's by binding arbitration at New York, New York, under the rules then obtaining of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., or as PNG rules may provide, the American Arbitration Association. In the event that a dispute arises between Stack's and a non-member of the PNG, this means that the American Arbitration Association, at New York, N.Y., shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the controversy. In any controversy concerning non-payment, Stack's shall have the right to proceed by arbitration or by a proceeding in any court of competent jurisdiction in the City, County, and State of New York, whichever is first commenced by Stack's. The arbitrator shall not have the power to alter the terms of condition of sale. Judgment on any award may be entered in any court of competent jurisdiction. The arbitrators, and any court, shall award the prevailing party costs and reasonable attorney fees. By bidding in this sale you agree to be bound by the arbitration provisions of the PNG as described above. Commencement of an arbitral proceeding, or confirmation of an award, as well as any notice requirements connected with such proceeding, and any other required service of process, may be made by Stack's upon all bidders by registered or certified mail directed to the address of the bidder or purchaser as listed on the bid sheet or application or form required at the time that a bidder number is issued, or by facsimile transmission with proof of receipt. Bidder agrees that such service shall constitute full in personam jurisdiction. The venue for such proceedings shall be the City of New York, State of New York and each bidder agrees to in personam (personal) jurisdiction of the City of New York, State of New York. In all cases, the maximum liability of Stack's for any item sold shall be limited to the official price of record of the item at this sale, without provision for consequential damages, or any other damages of any kind whatsoever, unless the PNG rules provide otherwise.
38. If the Purchaser fails to comply with one or more of these Terms and Conditions of Sale then, in addition to all other remedies which it may have at law or in equity, Stack's may, at its sole option, either (a) cancel the sale, retaining as liquidated damages all payments made by the Purchaser, it being recognized that actual damages may be speculative or difficult to compute, or (b) sell some or all of the numismatic property and some or all other property of the Purchaser held by Stack's, in a quantity sufficient in the opinion of Stack's to satisfy the indebtedness, plus all accrued charges. More than one such sale may take place at the option of Stack's. Such sale may take place without notice to Purchaser; if Stack's gives notice, it shall be by regular mail to the address utilized on the bid sheet, consignment agreement or other address known to the firm. Such sale will be at Stack's standard commission rates at public or private sale, within or without the City of New York, at which time (if the sale be at auction) the defaulting party shall not bid. The proceeds shall be applied first to the satisfaction of any damages occasioned by Purchaser's breach, and then to the payment of any other indebtedness owing to Stack's, including without limitation, commissions, handling charges, the expenses of both sales, reasonable legal fees and collection agency fees and any other costs or expenses incurred hereunder. If a lot or numismatic item is not paid for, and is sold by Stack's for Purchaser's account, in accordance with the Uniform Commercial Code, Stack's shall not be required to account to the Purchaser for any excess proceeds. Purchaser is also liable to Stack's if the proceeds of such sale or sales is insufficient in the opinion of Stack's to cover the indebtedness. If other property of Purchaser is also sold, any excess of proceeds will be remitted to the Purchaser after first deducting the expenses set forth above. If Purchaser fails to remit sums due to Stack's, Purchaser grants to Stack's a lien with respect to such sum, with interest to accrue thereon at the judgment rate, until actually paid, which lien shall apply against any property of Purchaser, including any future goods of Purchaser coming into possession of Stack's. **Purchaser hereby waives all the requirements of notice, advertisement and disposition of proceeds required by law, including those set forth in New York lien law, article 9, sections 200-204 inclusive, or any successor statute, with respect to any sale.** Purchaser waives a right to redeem.
39. The auctioneer reserves the right to postpone the sale by auction for a reasonable period of time as a result of any significant event which, in the sole discretion of the auctioneer, makes it advisable to postpone the event. No bidder or prospective bidder or purchaser or prospective purchaser shall have recourse as a result of any postponement. In any event, no person may bid without registering, and ALL REGISTERED BIDDERS including mail bidders and agents by registering or bidding **agree to all of the above Terms and Conditions of Sale.**
40. By bidding or offering to bid, bidders acknowledge that they have read all of the Terms and Conditions of Sale and warranty contained herein and that they accept these terms and conditions without reservation. Stack's reserves the right to vary the Terms and Conditions of Sale by rider or other means communicated to bidders. By purchasing from Stack's, whether present in person, or by agent, by written bid, telephone or any other means, the bidder agrees to be bound by these Terms and Conditions of Sale.
41. **ALL ITEMS ILLUSTRATED ARE OF THE ACTUAL ITEMS BEING SOLD.**

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# THE LAWRENCE R. STACK COLLECTION OF ANCIENT GREEK COINS

## Order of Sale

Etruria .....	2001-2003	Mainland Greece (continued) .....	
		Attica .....	2176-2204
Magna Graecia .....	2004-2054	Eastern Imitations of Athenian Tetradrachms .....	2205-2207
Campania .....	2004-2006	Aigina .....	2208-2209
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Akraga .....	2055-2065	Crete and Islands .....	2218-2227
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		Cilicia .....	2252-2255
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Euboia .....	2172-2175		

*Stack's*

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